

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

FIELD SEED CATALOG NO. 31

SALZER'S VELVET BARLEY

Smooth Awn or Barbless Barley

VELVET BARLEY

Also known as Minnesota No. 447. This plump, six rowed barley, introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station, was first distributed in 1926. It is the result of a cross between Luth, a rough awned, six rowed barley of the Manchuria type, and a smooth awned variety. It is a heavy yielder, it has very stiff straw, and is much more disease resistant than other varieties. It is similar to the old reliable pedigreed strains except that the barbs have been removed from the beards by a breeding process. This does away with the discomfort in handling, which has always been an unpopular feature in barley raising. It is also resistant to the barley stripe disease.

The great advantage of this superb new barley over other sorts is its freedom from the troublesome awns, hence the name, Velvet Barley. It is smooth awned, without any barbs, and is therefore much more easily handled than any other barley. However, none of the yield was sacrificed in breeding this smoothness of awns. Velvet Barley is meeting with widespread approval from thousands of farmers who heretofore have considered barley a disagreeable crop to grow. Every farmer ought to plant some of this barley this year. We offer the standard Uncertified and Certified Seed.

4284—Certified Velvet Barley—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck (12 lbs.), 55c; 1/2 bu., 95c; 1 bu., \$1.75; 2 1/2 bu., \$4.25; 5 bu., \$8.25; 10 bu., \$15.95. Bags extra, at 25c each.

4283—Standard Uncertified Velvet Barley—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck (12 lbs.), 40c; 1/2 bu., 70c; 1 bu., \$1.25; 2 1/2 bu., \$3.00; 5 bu., \$5.75; 10 bu., \$10.95. Bags extra, holding 1 bu., at 10c; holding 2 1/2 bu., at 25c each.

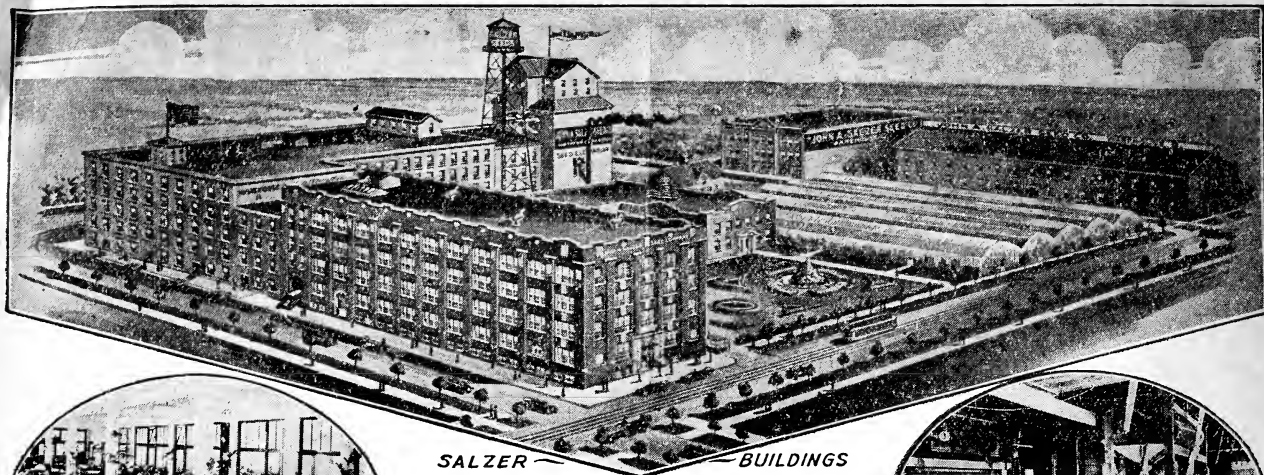
A Field of Smooth Awn Velvet
or Barbless Barley

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.

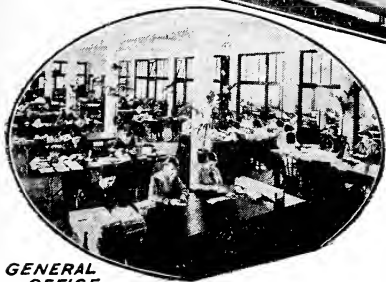
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

"SALZER'S SEEDS ARE SOWN THE WORLD OVER"

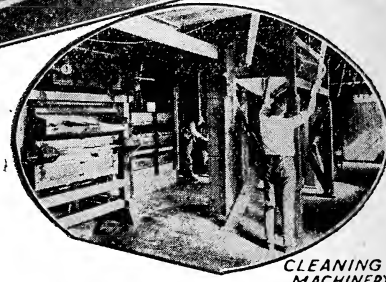
1868-1931



SALZER BUILDINGS



GENERAL OFFICE



CLEANING MACHINERY

"63 Years of Service"

To Our Patrons and Friends:

For 63 years we have been serving the public, striving ever to grow and produce better and better seeds. Not only do we supply the seed wants of more people in America than any other three seedmen combined, but we annually ship a tremendous amount of field seeds to foreign countries. It is only by selling first class, high germinating, carefully cleaned, best quality seeds that we can hope to hold our customers year after year, and to also gain new customers.

It is fallacy to be guided by price alone in the purchase of your seed requirements. Sow only good, clean seeds. Cheap seeds are expensive at any price. We exercise every care in growing, handling, and cleaning our seeds, depending upon only a slight margin of profit. We respectfully solicit your order, whether large or small, knowing that having once used our seeds, you will always only "Sow Salzer's Seeds."

TERMS: Customers are requested to send cash with order. Remit in manner that suits your convenience. If seeds are to go by mail always add postage when ordering quantities not listed at postpaid prices. If your nearest Freight or Express Office is a prepaid station, enclose sufficient money to prepay charges or give name of nearest open station. All seeds are sold "sacks weighed in" unless otherwise noted.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Recognizing that our customers may secure analysis and germination of any and all seeds, in common with all seedsmen we, The John A. Salzer Seed Co., do not give, and our employees are forbidden to give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they must at once be returned and money will be refunded.

ORDER EARLY: The early buyer is always sure of just what he orders. If the demand for any seeds is heavier than we anticipated, you of course, will be notified that we are sold out, so order as early as possible. And, the early buyer invariably obtains his seeds at the lowest prices.

SAMPLES: If you would like to have samples of any corn, barley, oats, wheat, millets, clovers, or any other field seeds or other grass seeds, just write us what samples you want and we will send them to you FREE. This enables you to examine our stocks, but does not place you under any obligations whatever.

PRICE CHANGES: It is impossible to anticipate in advance all of our requirements or to foresee market changes. Accordingly, we reserve the right to change field seed prices.

The prices in this catalog are effective until February 15, 1931, or as long as our present large stocks last. If you do not order until after that date, please write us for our current price list.

Beginning with February 15, 1931, we will issue price lists at weekly intervals because of constantly fluctuating prices.

We have found this method the most satisfactory. By the use of price lists, you always know just how much things are going to cost, whether you order early or late.

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

RADIUM BRAND

When you see this Trade-Mark you know it means the best seeds obtainable. It is so far as we can discover, the only word that means—Full of Energy, Full of Life, Full of Vitality—Supremely Pure and of Immense Value.

As in the past, so in the future we will strive to our utmost to make our Radium Brand Seeds the best obtainable, the purest and of the strongest vitality.

Our family have been Salzer customers for 30 years.—Mr. Fred C. Neidlein, Whitewater, Wis.

I have used your seeds for the past 30 years.—Mr. R. H. Schultz, R. D. 11, Dayton, Ohio.

This is my 24th year as a Salzer customer.—Mr. D. S. Murray, Box 54, Upton, Wyo.

Have purchased seeds from you for the past 43 years.—Mr. D. D. Dainty, R. D. 3, Knoxville, Ia.

Have been using Salzer's Seeds for 45 years.—Mrs. Chas. Arndt, Loma, N. Dak.

This makes my 40th year as a Salzer customer.—Mr. J. Pangborn, 2913 No. 14th St., Tacoma, Wash.

My father planted your seeds 50 years ago.—Mr. C. T. Crawford, R. D. 2, McCune, Kansas.

I have used your seeds for over 25 years.—Mr. Peter J. Franze, Battle Lake, Minn.

My first order was sent to you in 1890.—Mr. Henri Jacob, 1195 Juno St., St. Paul, Minn.

I have used Salzer's Seeds for 30 years.—Mr. A. J. Hall, R. D. 24, Brooktondale, N. Y.

We have been Salzer customers for 33 years.—Mrs. Jetta B. Gontz, 721 N. Cherry St., Grand Island, Neb.

Have used Salzer's Seeds for 32 years.—Mr. F. A. Cutler, Milesville, N. D.

I have been using your seeds for the past 26 years.—Mr. I. Teurman, 3933 Marmion Way, Los Angeles, Cal.

Have sown Salzer's Seeds for the past 22 years.—Mr. Martin Bilon, R. D. 1, Box 45, Glendale, Md.

We have been Salzer customers for 31 years.—Miss Etta B. Shaney, R. D. 2, Laredo, Mo.

We have been buying seed from you for 29 years.—Miss Caroline Kron, Hegins, Pa.

I have been a Salzer customer since 1902.—Mrs. Bettie Haneline, R. D. 1, Big Rock, Tenn.

During the past 36 years, there were only two, I believe, in which I did not order my seeds from you.—
Mr. K. B. Lovejoy, Orondo, Washington.

SALZER'S HARDY AMERICAN ALFALFA



CUTTING SALZER'S HARDY ALFALFA
IN WISCONSIN

An acre of Alfalfa for every dairy cow! This should be the program for every Wisconsin farmer. The average yields of alfalfa hay in Wisconsin are nearly a ton more per acre than clover, and where it can be successfully grown, alfalfa is superior to either red or alsike clover because of its wonderful yields and its resistance to drought. As a soil builder, Alfalfa will increase the value of your farm faster than any other crop. Its benefits are simply enormous. Every farmer should write the Wisconsin Experimental Station, Madison, Wisconsin, for a copy of Bulletin No. 374, "Wisconsin's Opportunity with Alfalfa."

It is a matter of pride with us, that the John A. Salzer Seed Co. was one of the first, if not the very first, to offer Alfalfa seed to the American farmer. We first catalogued it in 1897 and we stated then, that Alfalfa was here to stay. The late Henry A. Salzer had examined various fields and their remarkable yields, their ability to winter through, and immediately recognized the tremendous value of such a crop as Alfalfa. Not only has it stayed before the American public as a valuable crop as he predicted, but the same original fields have stayed right with the same farm.

Any sweet soil, with drainage, will produce Alfalfa. There is hardly a farm where a suitable location for a field of Alfalfa cannot be found. Soil that produces good crops of small grains, clover and potatoes, usually makes good alfalfa ground. Examination of soil in the various Alfalfa districts shows a wider variation in soil conditions than has been generally supposed. Elegant fields are found on sandy soil as well as on loamy soil. The land should be well drained, deep, should be rich, and free from weeds. Alfalfa will not grow on acid soil. If necessary, lime the soil with one to three tons lime stone per acre.

Pack the seed bed by frequent disking and harrowing. Seeding may be done from April 1 to July 1, and in August. Sow 1 inch deep on sandy soil, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep on heavy soil, using 12 lbs. seed per acre, in drills, and 20 lbs. broadcast. When sown in spring, it is usually put in like clover with a nurse crop. Early oats or barley, at the rate of 1 bu. per acre usually is the best. If sown in August, the ground is prepared 3 to 4 weeks beforehand, and the seed sown without a nurse crop. Sow the seed as you would clover,—do not sow it too deeply.

Inoculate your seed before planting. Now that live inoculation bacteria is so cheap, it is nothing short of foolishness to sow Alfalfa seed without first inoculating, as inoculation reduces the hazard of failure to a minimum. Use either Stimugerm or Nitragin. See index.

SALZER'S HARDY NORTHERN GROWN COMMON ALFALFA

Salzer's Hardy Common Alfalfa is any hardy alfalfa that cannot be designated as Grimm, Cossack, Liscom, or Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa, etc. Salzer's Common may contain a large percentage of, or may be, any one of these or a mixture of some, or all of them, or a cross of some of them. Alfalfa is an open-fertilized plant, hence crosses very readily. In other words, Common Alfalfa includes all alfalfas that are not clearly of hybrid origin. It is almost impossible to distinguish the different varieties of Alfalfas, whether from the seed, plant or flowers, and unless the field can be traced back and its pedigree established, the field is designated as Common Alfalfa. Our Hardy Wisconsin Alfalfa Seed, for instance, is from some beautiful fields that for years have wintered through our severe, bitter cold Wisconsin winters but since the pedigrees cannot be established, we offer it only as Common. In selecting your seed, choose hardy northern grown seed. Hardiness is the important thing. The seed of Salzer's Hardy Northern Grown Common Alfalfa is from well established fields—fields that have for at least ten years, withstood scorching heat, drought, wet, and bitter cold winters, and produced their crops regularly and steadily.

HARDY IDAHO GROWN, COMMON—Idaho grown seed has proved very hardy everywhere in the North and always given good satisfaction. 4215—Radium Brand—Lb., 43c; 2 lbs., 78c; 5 lbs., \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.60; 15 lbs., \$4.60; 30 lbs., \$8.85; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$17.40; 100 lbs., \$28.50. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

HARDY MONTANA GROWN, COMMON—Montana grown seed has for years had the reputation of being among the hardiest of all the Alfalfas. 4213—Radium Brand—Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 82c; 5 lbs., \$1.90, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.65; 15 lbs., \$4.75; 30 lbs., \$9.15; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$18.00; 100 lbs., \$29.50. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

HARDY WISCONSIN GROWN, COMMON—Only the hardiest of Alfalfas will survive the bitter cold, long winters of Wisconsin. The seed we offer is from thoroughly established Wisconsin fields. 4200—Radium Brand—Lb., 48c; 2 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs., \$1.95, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.70; 15 lbs., \$5.00; 30 lbs., \$9.50; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$18.50; 100 lbs., \$30.50. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

I had very good results with your Alfalfa Seed on my farm in Wisconsin.—Mr. G. Klusmeyer, 169 Locust, Chicago, Ill.

GRIMM ALFALFA

Recognized as the hardest and most dependable alfalfa grown today, and recommended by almost every agriculturist in the country, as the best variety to plant. Grimm Alfalfa was brought to Carver County, Minnesota, in 1857 by Wendelin Grimm who had immigrated from Southern Germany. Grimm planted the seed on his farm, harvested what he could of it and by doing this repeatedly as the years passed by, Nature weeded out the tender plants, and Wendelin Grimm built up a strain of Alfalfa as hardy as oak, so to speak.

Grimm Alfalfa has wintered through on the whole, better than any other variety and has yielded more abundantly. Naturally the seed is at a premium and has always been high priced. We offer certified seed, that is, seed that has been field inspected, threshed, cleaned, bagged, and then sealed under State supervision. This is your best protection since the seed of all alfalfas look alike. The "Red Tag" seed is guaranteed by the certification, to be not less than 99% pure, and free from dodder and all other noxious weeds. ("Blue Tag" seed guarantees a purity of 99½% and freedom from noxious weeds.) We offer sealed bags of 30, 60, and 150 lbs. In smaller lots, we break the seals and ship in our own bags, under our own seals.

Certified Grimm Alfalfa seed is the variety to plant for a permanent field of alfalfa, or where one expects to grow alfalfa for seed production. Uncertified Grimm may not be sold in Wisconsin, but we offer it for the convenience of our customers in other states.

4203—Grimm, Montana Grown, Certified Red Tag—Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.20, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.90; 15 lbs., \$5.55; 30 lbs., \$10.80; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$21.30; 100 lbs., \$35.00. Bags free.

4224—Grimm, Idaho Grown, Certified Red Tag—Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.20, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.90; 15 lbs., \$5.55; 30 lbs., \$10.80; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$21.30; 100 lbs., \$35.00. Bags free.

4223—Grimm, Dakota Grown, Certified Red Tag—Lb., 48c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.10, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.85; 15 lbs., \$5.35; 30 lbs., \$10.35; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$20.40; 100 lbs., \$33.50. Bags free.

4204—Grimm, Idaho Blackfoot Grown, Certified Red Tag. An especially choice strain of Grimm Alfalfa, grown by the Idaho Blackfoot Association, who can trace all their seed back to the original Grimm stock of Carver Co., Minn.—Lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.05; 5 lbs., \$2.45, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.05; 15 lbs., \$6.10; 30 lbs., \$11.85; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$23.40; 100 lbs., \$38.50. Bags free.

4207—Uncertified Grimm (not for sale in Wisconsin). A hardy strain but not certified as to genuineness—Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 88c; 5 lbs., \$2.10; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.80; 15 lbs., \$5.25; 30 lbs., \$10.20; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$20.10; 100 lbs., \$33.00. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

DAKOTA NO. 12

For hardness and adaptability, Dakota No. 12 takes rank among the foremost of the alfalfas. It has given remarkable results on all types of soil and under varied climatic conditions. The original fields from which this seed is taken, have been subjected to extremes of heat and cold, and during winter, have stood for days and weeks at a time without any protecting covering of snow. Seed from fields like that, must be hardy. Dakota No. 12 is a very popular and satisfactory strain and is economically priced.

4209—Dakota No. 12, Dakota or Montana Grown, Radium Brand—Lb., 43c; 2 lbs., 78c; 5 lbs., \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.60; 15 lbs., \$4.60; 30 lbs., \$8.85; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$17.40; 100 lbs., \$28.50. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150c at 35c.



SALZER'S DAKOTA ALFALFA



COSSACK ALFALFA

An unusually hardy strain, fully as hardy as Grimm we believe, of very abundant growth, with even a heavier root system, and a broader crown. Tests at the Wisconsin University, with Cossack Alfalfa have been favorable, both it and Grimm being very winter-resistant. The extreme hardness of Cossack makes it very desirable. It was originally introduced from Russia by Vice Director N. E. Hansen, of the S. D. Experimental Station. It is such an abundant grower that 3 to 5 lbs. seed per acre is sufficient, sowing in rows 3 feet apart with the garden seeder set at "Celery." Cossack is yearly gaining in prominence. Some years ago, a field of Cossack near La Crosse, withstood a winter that killed out every field of alfalfa of any kind, for miles around.

4205—Cossack, Montana Grown, Salzer's Radium Brand, lb., 60c; 3 lbs., \$1.55; 6 lbs., \$2.95, postpaid. Not prepaid: 6 lbs., \$2.60; 12 lbs., \$5.15; 15 lbs., \$6.45; 30 lbs., \$12.60; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$24.90; 100 lbs., \$41.00. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

LISCOM ALFALFA

Named after Mr. G. W. Liscom, Tongue River, Custer County, Montana. His first field, planted around 1890, is still standing and is probably the oldest field in Montana. This is a very hardy strain, highly resistant to winter-killing and has given splendid satisfaction. Our seed is Montana or Dakota grown, and like our other alfalfas, from established fields at least ten years old.

4208—Liscom, Radium Brand—Lb., 53c; 2 lbs., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$2.40, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.05; 15 lbs., \$5.95; 30 lbs., \$11.55; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$22.80; 100 lbs., \$37.50. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

MONTANA DRY LAND

A strain of common alfalfa, very hardy and winter-resistant, grown on unirrigated land, which develops a different type of alfalfa. The plants produce heavy foliage and more seed and also contain more protein than those raised under irrigation, just as it is with wheat. Our hardy seed was grown in the high, dry lands of Montana and is very desirable for all cold sections, and especially so, for any dry situations. Withstands the melting rays of the hot sun for months at a time, and does not winter-kill easily.

4210—Montana Dry Land, Radium Brand—Lb., 48c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.10. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$5.10; 30 lbs., \$9.90; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$19.50; 100 lbs., \$32.00. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

FANCY WESTERN

Another strain of common alfalfa, Kansas grown, hardy in the belt of Central States, such as Iowa, Kansas, etc., at an economical price. Not recommended for Wisconsin, but of value where alfalfa is grown instead of clover in 3 or 4 year rotations, and hence, where higher priced seed is not essential.

4222—Fancy Western Radium Brand—Lb., 43c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$4.35; 30 lbs., \$8.40; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$16.50; 100 lbs., \$26.90. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

My field of Salzer's Cossack Alfalfa is the best alfalfa around here.—Mr. C. F. Pfeleiderer, R. D. 3, Marcelona, Mich.



Wisconsin Pedigree Barley

SALZER'S GIANT WHITE HULLESS BARLEY

We introduced this barley 31 years ago and we make this broad, sweeping statement—that it is the most prolific fat and health producing food for hogs, cattle and poultry known today. Now we know that farmers reading this will think that we are extravagant in our statement; but this is not the case, and the farmer trying our Giant White Hulless Barley we know will be ready to say that we have not placed it half strong enough. Of course the farmer living in the Corn-growing states of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska believes he has better food in Corn than in this Giant White Hulless Barley; but the fact of the matter is that this is mere assumption, because he has not given this Barley a trial side by side with his rich corn. But take for instance states where Corn does not thrive—take the northern parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, and in a great many other states where Corn does not thrive as luxuriantly as in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska and Kansas, we say that in these states Giant White Hulless Barley is pre-eminently the crop to grow for stock fattening; in our experience with this Barley (although we grow magnificent Corn here at La Crosse), we find it profitable to grow a great plenty of Giant White Hulless Barley for feeding purposes along with Corn. The yield of Giant White Hulless Barley often runs from

40 TO 50 BUSHELS PER ACRE

of as fine, plump, healthy feeding Barley as you ever saw. It is very early, will mature earlier than the bearded varieties; it is 6 rowed, but in threshing the kernels shell out without the hulls and look like big wheat kernels. It is often grown for hay, coming early and providing rich feed; should be cut before it becomes ripe, while the straw is still green. It is easy to grow; there is no other work after you have prepared your soil and sown the Barley until you are ready to cut it, and it can be grown, when it averages 40 to 80 bushels per acre, at a cost of but a few dollars per acre, while one bushel of Giant White Hulless Barley, for fattening purposes, is worth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels of the best corn. Barley culture is similar to that of oats or spring wheat. Fall-plowed ground is preferable to spring plowing. Sow early, using 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre for broadcasting. If you do not wish to thresh same, it can be thrown to the hogs in bundles, and they will eat it eagerly, every kernel of same, leaving rich corn to go to feed on the Giant Hulless. We use $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. seed per acre. We ship this variety in cotton bags only.

4275—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.50; bu. (48 lbs.), \$2.75; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$6.75; 5 bu., \$13.20; 10 bu., \$25.50. Bags extra at 25c.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE BARLEY

2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. sow one acre; 48 lbs. in one bushel.

The World's Greatest Barley! Outyields all other varieties. To Prof. Moore, the agronomist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, belongs the credit for having originated this splendid barley.

In order to supply the need of pure bred grains adapted to Wisconsin conditions, he began work with several kinds of cereals in 1899. Ten standard varieties of barley were used in the foundation work for that grain. After three years of comparative trials only the four best promising varieties were retained from which to establish pedigreed strains. These were Mandscheuri, Oderbrucker, Silver King and Golden Queen. These were grown in small plots for several seasons, the best plants being selected for seed each year. In 1902 motherbeds of 2,500 plants were planted for each of the above named varieties. From each motherbed the 20 best plants were selected and placed in envelopes. In 1903 the ten best plants for each variety were taken and the best seed of each used to establish centgener plots. These plots, each containing a hundred seeds, were tested for three successive years to determine the yield and other desirable characteristics. The best heads were selected from each centgener plot the first year of the test and the succeeding years a close comparison was made and the number of strains of each variety reduced from ten to four.

Wherever tried in Wisconsin the Pedigree Barley has yielded from 5 to 20 bu. more than common varieties, and the members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association reported yields from 35 to 65 bushels per acre. The average yield of it in Wisconsin for 5 years has been $36\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre and the average yield of common varieties 30 bushels during the same time.

Pedigree Barley grows taller than any other 6-rowed sort and has very stiff straw, which stands up better than that of Oderbrucker. The heads are unusually large and long and are completely filled out with very plump grain, which is very uniform in size, brighter and whiter than that of most other sorts and very attractive. It is a barley the farmers can depend upon to produce a big crop.

4282—Lb., 17c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 65c; bu., \$1.15; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.75; 5 bu., \$5.25; 10 bu., \$10.00. Bags extra, bu. size at 10c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size at 25c.

ODERBRUCKER OR WISCONSIN NO. 55

Developed by Prof. R. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station from a variety received in 1858 from the Ontario Agricultural College; this barley originally came from Germany, and is known there as Oderbrucker. For 10 years it was grown at the Wisconsin station, and only the best selected for seed for the following season. Several years ago it was introduced by Prof. Moore after having proven at that time the most satisfactory barley from all points of view grown in the station farm.

Oderbrucker is a 6-rowed, bearded variety and the same as the Mandscheuri in season, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper and heavier kernel and is more productive. It also proved to be superior for stiffness of straw and rust resistance to any variety on test at the experiment station. When introducing it, Prof. Moore called this variety "the greatest combination barley for malting and feeding purposes in the United States," stating that it contains 15 per cent protein or nearly double the amount found in most other varieties. 4281—Lb., 17c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 65c; bu., \$1.20; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.90; 5 bu., \$5.50; 10 bu., \$10.50. Bags extra.

SALZER'S GIANT WHITE HULLESS BARLEY

THE RICHEST HOG FATTENER KNOWN!!

Your Grimm Alfalfa Seed gave me the best alfalfa field in the county.—Mrs. W. M. Cray, R. D. 2, Caldwell, Idaho



SALZER'S GREAT BEARDLESS BARLEY

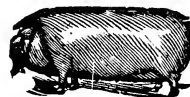
This Photo was taken from a field at the Fowler Farm, Cass County, N. Dak. The yield of this field was 65 bus., per acre.

SALZER'S GREAT BEARDLESS BARLEY

Salzer's Great Beardless Barley is the earliest Barley grown. It is a six rowed variety and differs from all other varieties, except the White Hulless, by its freedom from the troublesome beards. On that account it is not only much more agreeable to handle in threshing but it is also safer and better feed for livestock. Salzer's Great Beardless Barley is a vigorous grower, producing strong, short straw and heavy, well filled heads, averaging about three inches in length. Being a very early variety it can be cut and put out of the way before Wheat and Oats are harvested. It can be grown on most any kind of soil and produces a crop even on light soil which is too poor for Wheat or Oats and on good land it is a heavy cropper and yields reported to us by our customers run all the way from 35 to 65 bushels per acre, and a few much higher. The Barley crop has recently been more remunerative per acre than either Wheat or Flax. Barley has acquired a steadier and stronger demand and it is more generally used every year. It is growing in favor for feeding to stock, especially for hog feeding, as bacon from barley fed hogs is considered of much better quality than that produced from corn. In North Dakota and other western states, Barley as a grain for stall-feeding livestock, seems to be destined to fill the place occupied by corn in states farther south, as feeding trials with horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, at the different western stations have demonstrated. For feeding purposes the Beardless variety is most valuable on account of the absence of beards, many young pigs being lost annually by choking on Barley beards.

It is also very valuable as a nurse crop, it does not stool as much as oats, it rarely lodges, and forms so little shade that it never injures a meadow. Salzer's Great Beardless is the heaviest yielding of the different beardless varieties. Salzer's Great Beardless Barley originated from a six-rowed Barley and in some fields occasionally plants are found with beards showing that this runs back to its parent, but this is no serious detriment, especially not in the yield, and there will be but few bearded heads found in a field, if any, as we have succeeded in removing practically all bearded heads. Our stock is without doubt the finest and purest in the market. Sow 3 to 5 pecks per acre for nurse crop and 2 bu. for grain.

4276—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; ½ bu., \$1.20; bu., \$2.25; 2½ bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$10.75; 10 bu., \$21.00. Bags extra: bu. size, at 10c; 2½ bu. size, at 25c.



Hogs Fatten and are Healthy and Happy on Beardless Barley



Silver King Barley

SALZER'S SILVER KING BARLEY

Silver King has proven to be one of the heaviest yielding 6-row bearded barley varieties ever grown. Is very early and of vigorous growth; straw is strong and stiff, and very seldom does a field of this barley lodge; heads are very long and well filled with plump and heavy, fine colored grain which is very rich in protein, making it most desirable for feeding purposes. Silver King is the best barley to sow on heavy, rich soil, but it also thrives on warm, light soil, often outyielding other varieties. Because of its early maturity it is well adapted for the Northern states. Very rust-resistant. Sow 1½ to 2 bu.

4277—Lb., 17c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 45c; ½ bu., 80c; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu., \$3.65; 5 bu., \$7.00; 10 bu., \$13.50. Bags extra at 25c.

Your Beardless Barley did splendidly for us.—Mr. Earl Eckley, R. 6, Lapeer Road, Flint, Mich.

Japanese Buckwheat



FLAX

We offer only clean and healthy seed of the best quality, grown on new land. Both the seed and straw of the plant can be used, and are in demand.

Flax continues to be sown widely and especially so in a season when spring work is delayed.

Seeding is a little later than other crops (some seed as late as 1st of June) but it apparently does best when seeded between the middle of April and the first part of May. Owing to its shallow root system, it can be grown on new breaking more successfully than any other grain. Flax provides little shade and weeds therefore thrive amongst it. It should always be grown on clean land and with as firm and even a seed bed as possible.

Quite a few farmers are finding Wheat and Flax sown together a profitable crop, sowing at the rate of 1 bu. of Wheat and 10 lbs. Flax per acre. Seeded alone Flax requires about 23 lbs. per acre. 56 lbs. in one bushel.

BISON WILT RESISTANT—One of the most recent introductions of the North Dakota Experiment Station. It is famous for its almost complete resistance to wilt, and coupled with this is its vigor and heavy yield. **Bison Wilt Resistant Flax** is a large seeded variety, the seed being much larger than any other sort. It is very popular throughout Wisconsin and the entire Northwest and is replacing other varieties now being grown. 445—Price, Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.00; ½ bu., \$1.85; bu., \$3.50; 2½ bu., \$8.65; 5 bu., \$16.95; 10 bu., \$33.00. Bags extra.

WINONA WILT RESISTANT—A strain which was developed by the Minnesota Experimental Station and which is highly resistant to wilt. It has moderately long stems, small blue flowers, small brown seeds, and is enormously productive. 4454—Price, Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 90c; ½ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.25; 2½ bu., \$8.00; 5 bu., \$15.70; 10 bu., \$30.50. Bags extra.

COMMON FLAX—Good, clean seed. Flax is a crop of great importance. Not only is the seed utilized but the straw is made into rugs, building material, etc. Plant early to obtain the best results. 4450—Price, Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., \$1.60; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu., \$7.40; 5 bu., \$14.45; 10 bu., \$28.00. Bags extra.

SUNFLOWER—For the Silo

Produces an enormous tonnage of from 20 to 30 tons per acre. Fed to dairy cattle, it is found to be satisfactory in every way. The cows relish it and produce practically as much milk as when fed on the other ensilage. Especially valuable in those sections having dry seasons, and in the high altitudes of the Northwest and Western Canada. The seed is valuable as a poultry and hog feed. Sow any time before the middle of July, in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation. Use 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Cultivate and harvest the same as corn.

There is absolutely no waste to the crop. Every portion can be utilized. The seed is eagerly eaten by fowls, and they fatten thereon and lay more eggs than on any other food. It is relished by horses, and enables them to stand more work with less fatigue than if not fed therewith. Cattle, sheep, swine, etc., thrive and fatten thereon. Outside of the feeding and health-giving properties of the Sunflowers, comes their great value as fuel; indeed, for treeless districts, nothing can excel it. A correspondent of the *Dakota Farmer*, says: "Having tried turf, coal, wood and sunflowers, I have settled upon the last named as the cheapest and best fuel for treeless Dakota. I grow one acre of them every year, and have plenty of fuel for one stove the year round."

4704—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., \$1.65; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$9.00. Bags free.

BUCKWHEAT (Sow about ½ to 1 bushel per acre; 50 pounds in one bushel.)

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June. Can be sown after a crop of winter wheat or rye; does well on light soils. Avoid any danger of buckwheat spoiling by threshing as soon as dry.

Our Japanese Buckwheat is a very valuable and popular strain. The fertility of the soil can be retained by sowing it and plowing it under. Equally valuable as a cleaning crop. The large grains are a rich dark color and have a thin hull. Very hardy and productive. It is a cool season crop, and one which may be sown very late in the season and still yield good returns. About a week earlier than Silver Hull, and on that account can be grown farther North. 4329—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 55c; ½ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$1.85; 2½ bu., \$4.50; 5 bu., \$8.75; 10 bu., \$17.00. Bags extra: bu. size, at 10c; 2½ bu. size, at 25c.

SILVERHULL BUCKWHEAT—Little later and with smaller grains than the Japanese, but nevertheless equally as productive; millers like it, claiming that there is little waste to it and it makes white and very nutritious flour. Grain is a beautiful light gray color and thin hulled. Exceptionally fine for bees. 4331—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 50c; ½ bu., 90c; bu., \$1.70; 2½ bu., \$4.15; 5 bu., \$8.00; 10 bu., \$15.50. Bags extra.

COMMON BUCKWHEAT—Good, clean, Northern grown seed. 4332—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 50c; ½ bu., 88c; bu., \$1.65; 2½ bu., \$4.00; 5 bu., \$7.75; 10 bu., \$15.00. Bags extra.



Sow Salzer's Seeds

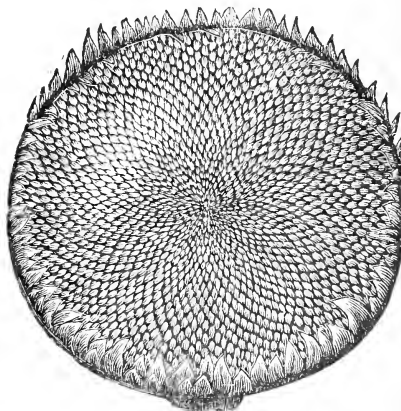
A few years ago we ordered 5 bu. Wis. Pedigree No. 1 Oats from you. The first year was very dry and we got only 25 bu. per acre, the second year we got 50 bu., the third year 90 bu., and last year we got 120 bu. per acre. Two or three of the neighbors got 110 bu. per acre. This variety has proved far superior to any other that has been tried in this vicinity.—Ham Bros, R. D. 3, Box 3, Colville, Washington.

I am still growing Salzer's Seed Corn. Always found your corn all right.—Mr. John Coffee, Hummel, Ky.



Bison

Flax



Sunflower is Good for the Silo

The seed ordered from you last year was the best that we ever had.—Mrs. Jeff Davis Stewart, Box 56, Poplarville, Miss.



SALZER'S RADIUM BRAND

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Clover still remains the backbone of agriculture. For building up the soil, for maintaining fertility, and for producing profitable hay and forage crops, Clover cannot be surpassed. All of our Clover Seed is Wisconsin grown, which is the finest obtainable. The Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, in Bulletin No. 175, states, "No state in America grows a harder strain of clover seed than Wisconsin." Every farmer should write for a copy of this bulletin.

Clover may be grown successfully on many fields where alfalfa fails. Clovers are partial to lime and if your soil is acid, it should first be limed well. It is economy to inoculate the seed before planting. Salzer's Clover Seed, grown in Wisconsin, is not only famous for its hardness but it is pure. To begin with, we are not bothered much with dodder and buckhorn, two of the most noxious weeds, so troublesome in some states, and then we have the most up-to-date seed cleaning machinery. All of the seed we send out is thoroughly re-cleaned seed, free from dirt and inert matter as well as weeds and foreign seeds.

Sow Clover liberally. Your farm needs clover. Your soil loses rapidly in fertility if you stop growing it. Noth-

ing in the world can take the place of clover, and it is aptly said that "Red Clover may be styled the corner stone of agriculture." Clover is an absolutely essential farm crop.

Salzer's Radium Brand Clover is the finest obtainable. It represents the best and the hardest, and tests around 99% in purity; the most of it is 99½% or better, and it is free from noxious weeds. Our Superior Brand tests about as high, free from noxious weeds, but it is not quite as fancy in appearance.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

The most important of all the clovers. It lives two years or more, grows about two feet high and makes two crops a year, yielding about three tons of cured hay per acre. Clover hay is very nutritious, stock fed on it requiring less grain. Does well on a great variety of soils, thriving luxuriantly on strong, well drained loams. It is the best for crop rotations and increases succeeding crops from 25 to 60%. Sow as early in spring as possible. If sown with a nurse crop, the nurse crop should be light rather than heavy. Sow about 15 lbs. per acre.

4243—Radium Brand—Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 83c; 5 lbs., \$1.90, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.55; 15 lbs., \$4.50; 30 lbs., \$8.75; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$17.10; 100 lbs., \$28.00. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

4242—Superior Brand—Lb., 42c; 2 lbs., 77c; 5 lbs., \$1.80, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$4.40; 30 lbs., \$8.40; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$16.55; 100 lbs., \$27.00. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

RADIUM
BRAND

CRIMSON OR GIANT INCARNATE CLOVER

Crimson or Giant Incarnate Clover is the most valuable leguminous crop for summer and early fall sowing. It is a winter cover crop and can be sown during July or August. Unlike other leguminous plants, Crimson Clover when planted after other crops have matured, makes a fine cover on the land and also affords abundant winter and early spring pasture. It matures early in the spring and is ready to plow under as a soil crop or for making hay or seed. It can be sown in Corn after the last working or in Wheat stubble; also in orchards, where it is very valuable.

4228—Radium Brand—Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.45, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.10; 15 lbs., \$3.15; 30 lbs., \$6.00; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$11.70; 100 lbs., \$19.00. Bags extra, 60s at 15c; 150s at 35c.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

This is the clover to sow upon thin, sandy ground, and poor soil that is too low and heavy for Red Clover. Seldom freezes out. Mammoth Red Clover is quite distinct from Medium, being larger, of coarser and more robust growth, and two to three weeks later. It is also more hardy, stands frost better and is more permanent. On rich, loamy soils it attains an immense growth, yielding much more bulk than medium clover, but makes only one crop, and pasture after that. It grows well on land too poor and too low for Medium Red, and is, therefore, largely used to restore fertility to worn out soil. It is especially used by farmers for a permanent hog pasture. It grows tall and our strains are extremely leafy and bushy. Mammoth Red Clover should be in every permanent pasture, as it furnishes a larger amount of forage. Lb., 40c, postpaid. Bags extra. Wisconsin grown seed.

	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.	100 lbs.
4237—Radium	\$1.60	\$4.60	\$8.85	\$17.40	\$28.50
4236—Superior	1.55	4.50	8.55	16.85	27.50



Mammoth Red or Sapling
Clover



SALZER'S ALSIKE

Immense Yields of Hay Are the Rule with Alsike

Alsike can be grown on soil that is slightly acid or sour, where lime cannot be applied, and where other clover or alfalfa will not grow. It can be grown on heavy, wet or low soil that sometimes becomes waterlogged, and it also endures drouth well.

Alsike Clover is exceptionally leafy, frequently producing as much hay as Mammoth. Alsike is the most hardy of all clovers.

Withstands the severest cold and does not readily winter-kill or heave out of the ground with frost, and readily reseeds itself. Grows about two to three feet high. The stems are thinner than those of Red Clover and the leaves are more numerous.

This clover prefers damp, moist, loamy soil, but it will also grow fairly well on stiff clays. Here in the Northwest it is extensively grown mixed with Timothy. Both varieties are well adapted for this soil and they ripen at the same time. Fine for pasture on low grounds, in fact, the only clover that will not kill out on water-soaked soil. Alsike does well if sown with grains, either spring or fall. Should be cut for hay as soon as it is in full bloom and for seed when two-thirds of the heads are ripe. Sow 8 pounds per acre. One of the best honey-producing plants.

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.	100 lbs.
4261—Radium Brand	\$1.40	\$2.70	\$4.05	\$7.80	\$15.30	\$25.00
4260—Superior Brand	1.35	2.60	3.90	7.50	14.70	24.00

SALZER'S GIANT ANNUAL HUBAM CLOVER

It has practically all the merits of other clovers with the added advantage of producing the maximum value the first year. Grows from five to ten feet in height one season. Produces two crops or more a season. Unexcelled as a hay crop in yield and value. Stands out pre-eminently as a soiling crop. Permits of a shorter rotation than other clovers.

CULTURE—If sown in cultivating rows 2 to 3 lbs. will sow one acre. If sown broadcast 10 to 12 lbs. of seed sow one acre. Avoid sour or acid land, if best results are desired. Seed bed should be well worked, then rolled until sub-soil is very compact. For a hay crop sow from earliest spring until late in June. Harvest with a grain binder, preferable in the morning while still wet with dew to prevent the seed from shattering.

4232—Radium. Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.70; 15 lbs., \$4.00; 1/2 bu., \$7.80; bu., \$15.30; 100 lbs., \$24.90. Bags extra.

SALZER'S DWARF WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

A low, close-growing clover; round, white heads; very fragrant; best adapted to moist soils, but does well on dry land; excellent as an addition to mixtures for permanent meadows and pastures. An elegant pasture clover, that should be on every farm. As a bee plant it is famous the world over, and there is no other plant which furnishes better or more honey. Sow 12 to 14 lbs. per acre.

4249—Radium. Per oz., 9c; 1/4 lb., 19c; lb., 58c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.10; 10 lbs., \$4.10; 15 lbs., \$6.15; 1/2 bu., \$12.00; bu. (60 lbs.), \$23.70; 100 lbs., \$39.00. Bags extra.

I have six acres of Salzer's Alsike Clover on a hillside flat that draws much attention. Emil P. Ruhter, R. D. 3, Juniata, Neb.

INOCULATE
THIS SEED
WITH
STIMUGERM

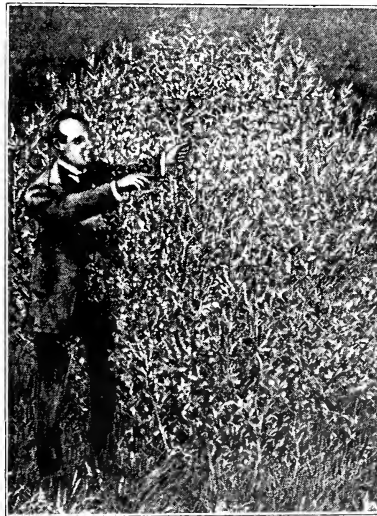
RADIUM BRAND

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY MIXTURE

Our seed is grown in this neighborhood where most of the farmers grow this mixed seed in preference to other grasses and clovers, as the two varieties are adapted for the same kind of soil, mature at the same time and produce a larger crop of hay or seed than either planted alone. If you plan to grow for hay, then the Alsike-Timothy Mixture will give you splendid satisfaction, and is much cheaper than Alsike sown alone. Sow about 12 lbs. per acre.

4225—Contains 1/3 Alsike—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 95c; 15 lbs., \$2.65; 25 lbs., \$4.10; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$15.50. Bags extra at 35c.

4230—Contains 1/5 Alsike—Lb., 22c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.10; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$11.50. Bags extra.



A Plant of Annual Hubam Clover

This was mowed twice last year.—

WHITE SWEET CLOVER

THE GREAT PASTURE
FOR HOGS



Sweet Clover is grown for bees, for hay and for green forage, but its greatest importance is in its value as a pasture plant and as a fertilizer. Sweet Clover grows in all parts of the U. S. Always sow a little with all spring sown grain. It ranks as one of the highest fertilizers of any of the leguminous crops.

It is a biennial leguminous plant of tall, shrub-like growth, somewhat like a coarse alfalfa growing 8 to 10 feet high. Its blossoms which rarely appear until the second year, are white and give a strong smell of honey, quite perceptible some distance away. If not allowed to reseed, it will die out the second year.

Soil.—Sweet Clover thrives on the poorest, sandy soil and on dry hill sides, where no other clover will grow; in the west where irrigation forced the alkali to the surface with the result that it has killed all vegetation except some salt-weeds, sweet clover is the only plant that will grow and make a good yield. It will endure as much drought as alfalfa, does better on wet soil than the latter, and it stands more heaving and frost than red or alsike clover. Wherever it has grown for two or more years it has left a rich spot which is readily taken up by other crops. Seed may be sown from early spring until late fall. Sow 15 lbs. per acre, 1/2 inch deep. Sub-soil should be very compact for best results.

As a Fertilizer Sweet Clover ranks the highest of leguminous crops. Like all plants of this class it has the ability to gather nitrogen, the dearest of all fertilizers, from the air, and enriches the soil with it, but it is different from all other legumes in its remarkable root development. All other clovers have slender, fibrous roots which are slow to decay, but Sweet Clover develops clusters of fleshy roots, which reach many feet into the ground, and which, these long, fleshy roots decay when two years old, as soon as the seed matures, leaving their nitrogen contents in condition for immediate use, and the soil in the highest state of permeability through their deep penetration. This enormous enrichment of the soil cannot be brought about in any other way at so little cost.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM**

Salzer's White Sweet Clover Makes a Great Sheep and Horse Pasture

A Weed Eradicator—Sweet clover, when once fairly started, smothers out all weeds by its dense growth.

A Forerunner of Alfalfa is Sweet Clover often called, and correctly so, as a crop of it, if plowed under in Fall, will greatly enrich the soil, and inoculate it with Bacteria and will leave the land in splendid condition for a good crop of alfalfa.

As a Pasture Plant Sweet Clover is most valuable. It is the first forage plant in Spring that affords green food to animals and the last one that is killed by frost, and in midsummer, too, it is cheerfully green when all grasses are dry and parched. Its grazing capacity is one beast per acre. It grows very rapidly, and as soon as it is 5 to 6 inches tall, the cattle should be turned on, as tramping the ground suits it and it should never be allowed to grow very tall or it will get hard and woody; if kept eaten down not very close to the ground the plants will throw out fresh growth on all sides as fast as eaten off, thus furnishing a constant supply of tender growth until frost.

Cattle not accustomed to it do not always eat it readily at first but soon acquire a taste for it and prefer it then to all other plants; it gives the milk and butter a most delicious flavor and cattle, although they fill up on it to the highest pitch, never bloat. It is always relished by horses and sheep.

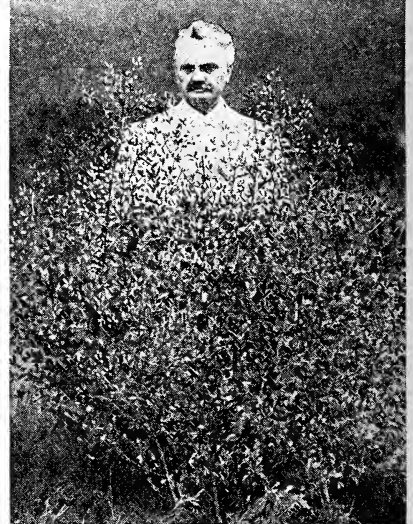
4253—White Sweet Clover; Radium (scarified): Lb., 25c postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 70c; 15 lbs., \$1.95; 1/2 bu., \$3.60; bu., \$6.90; 100 lbs., \$11.00. Bags extra at 35c.

4254—White Sweet Clover; Superior (scarified): Lb., 23c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs., 65c; 15 lbs., \$1.90; 1/2 bu., \$3.45; bu., \$6.60; 100 lbs., \$10.50. Bags Extra.

Hogs should not be allowed to pasture on Sweet Clover unless they are well ringed as there seems to be something about the large roots that hogs are extremely fond of, and they will dig up every one of them and kill the plants

Bee Pasture—Sweet Clover blooms the following year after sowing. By the time alsike and white clover and basswood are going out of bloom, about July 1st the Sweet Clover comes well into flower, and when pastured or mowed for hay, it will bloom continually until frost. It yields a big crop of honey which is excellent quality, water white, and granulates quite readily.

Hay—Sweet Clover should be cut the first season when it shows the maximum growth in fall. The second year it is cut before it comes into full bloom; it will then make fine hay which is greedily eaten by all stock; in quality it is second to none and has very much the same feeding value as alfalfa. Lambs fed at the Wyoming Experimental Station with Alfalfa and Sweet Clover for comparison showed during a period of 14 weeks an average gain of 30.7 pounds if fed on Sweet Clover and of 34.4 lbs. if fed on alfalfa. In the northern states Sweet Clover is generally pastured until about July, and when stock is taken off, it will grow rapidly and can soon be cut for hay or for seed. Care should be taken not to cut very close to the ground.



One Sweet Clover Plant

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

This is a comparatively new, white blossom strain, which is two to three weeks earlier than the common white-sweet, and not quite as rank a grower. Developed in Grundy County, Illinois, hence its name.

Although it grows to a good height and makes an elegant hay crop, it is not as tall as the common, and is much more easily handled. It is finer and more leafy, branching thickly about a foot above the ground and making better quality hay, and it yields more seed. Yields of 9 to 15 bu. of seed per acre have been reported. As the seed is smaller than that of the common strains, it requires less seed to sow an acre, which will appeal to all thrifty farmers. Its one great advantage is its earliness. As it is three weeks earlier, the seed ripens nicely ahead of most of the weeds.

4255—(Scarified): Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 72c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 1/2 bu., \$3.75; bu., \$7.20; 100 lbs., \$11.50. Bags Extra.

BIENNIAL YELLOW SWEET CLOVER

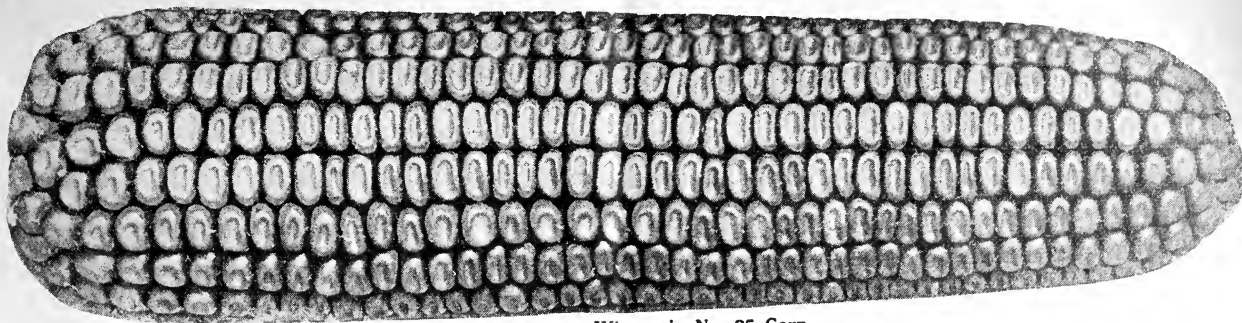
Is in great demand on account of its earliness, being about two weeks earlier than the white. Does not grow as tall, but makes just as good pasturage as the white. Produces high quality hay.

4258—(Scarified): Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 15 lbs., \$2.10; 1/2 bu., \$3.90; bu., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00. Bags Extra.



Unexcelled Pasture for Hogs and Cattle

All the seeds I ever got from you grew beautifully.—Mrs. H. D. Banker, Aitkin, Minn.



Wisconsin No. 25 Corn

8 lbs. plant
one acre
in hills.

SEED CORN

Corn weighs
56 lbs.
per bu.

SALZER'S WISCONSIN No. 25 CORN (Earliest of All)

70 to 80 days. Here is the very earliest of all yellow dent corns! This wonderful new variety, Wisconsin No. 25, is 10 to 14 days earlier than Wisconsin No. 8 with ears somewhat smaller and the kernels more flinty than Wisconsin No. 8, and is the corn for the extreme North. This grand corn was originated at the Ashland Station of the Wisconsin Experimental Association by crossing Wisconsin No. 8 with a very early yellow Dent, secured in Northern Michigan. Professor Delwiche, the originator, states that the tests at Spooner (in Northern Wisconsin) show this variety to be earlier than Wisconsin No. 8, sometimes called Minnesota No. 13, by ten days. Matures in about 70 to 80 days, according to the season. At Spooner, Wis., a remarkable yield was had, of over 80 bushels per acre. Our own trials on Cliffwood Farm and elsewhere prove that sometimes it matures even two weeks ahead of the other earlier varieties. A superb variety which will prove most satisfactory in Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota and Canada. Ear selected, hand picked. Bags extra, bu. size at 15c, 2½ bu. size at 35c.

We offer only Wisconsin Grown seed,—our own growing and Mr. Wm. H. Jacques' stock. Mr. Jacques has one of the best strains of Wisconsin No. 25 in the state. Bags are extra. In pound lots, 20c per lb., postpaid.

	Peck	½ bu.	Bu.	2½ bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
4427—Salzer's Wisconsin Grown	\$1.10	\$2.10	\$3.95	\$9.75	\$19.20	\$37.50
4366—Jacques Wisconsin Grown	1.05	2.00	3.75	9.25	18.20	35.50



Northwestern Dent Corn

NORTHWESTERN DENT

75 to 85 days. The early red dent corn. Originated in North Dakota, it is one of the earliest and hardiest Dent corns grown, and can be depended upon to mature every season in Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and Manitoba, even when all other corns fail. The stalks grow about 6½ feet high and the ears are borne over 3 feet above the ground, allowing the use of a corn harvester. The ears are of good size, from 7 to 10 inches long, have a thin cob and 10 to 14 rows of very deep, large kernels of red color with a yellow cap, but there is some variation in the color, as it is in the type. To some the color is objectionable, but it must be taken into consideration that in most parts of the northwest this is the only variety upon which the grower can depend to ripen, and it is far better to have corn, even though red in color, than no corn at all. Northwestern Dent is a very productive variety; we have often harvested 75 to 85 bushels per acre; it matures in 75 to 85 days, according to the season.

It is especially the corn for the North and is very popular throughout the northwestern states, as it can be depended upon to produce a ripe crop in short season sections. Bags extra.

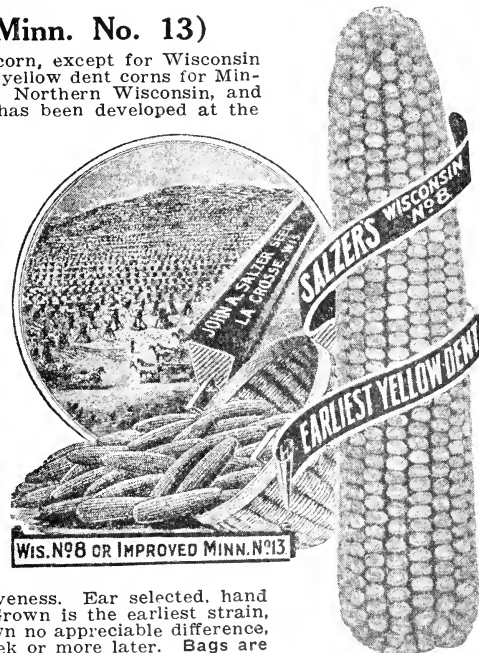
4371—MINNESOTA GROWN—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.15; ½ bu., \$2.20; bu., \$4.15; 2½ bu., \$10.25; 5 bu., \$20.20; 10 bu., \$39.50.

4372—SOUTH DAKOTA GROWN—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10; ½ bu., \$2.10; bu., \$4.00; 2½ bu., \$9.90; 5 bu., \$19.45; 10 bu., \$38.00.

WISCONSIN No. 8 (Minn. No. 13)

90 days. The earliest yellow dent corn, except for Wisconsin No. 25. The standard, early maturing, yellow dent corns for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Northern Wisconsin, and similar latitudes. Wisconsin No. 8 has been developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station from the well known Minnesota No. 13, which has a great reputation all through Minnesota, being considered one of the earliest and most productive of corns.

The ears are of handsome appearance with sixteen to twenty rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth and plump kernels, which set compactly on the cob, from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are frequently borne two on a stalk, which grows about seven feet high. They are very leafy and furnish great quantities of fodder. Wisconsin No. 8 will thoroughly ripen in 90 days and earlier if soil and season are favorable. Ear selected, hand picked. Yields 70 to 80 bus. and more, per acre, in good years. Wisconsin No. 8 is very largely grown in Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Michigan and some portions of Canada. It has done more than any other variety to extend the corn belt in the northern states. There is no other yellow dent corn fully as early that is equal to it in productiveness. Ear selected, hand picked. Wisconsin and Minnesota Grown is the earliest strain. First Year Nebraska Grown has shown no appreciable difference, while other Nebraska grown is a week or more later. Bags are extra. Any variety, 20c per lb., postpaid.



	Peck	½ bu.	Bu.	2½ bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
4406—Wisconsin and Minnesota Grown	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.90	\$9.65	\$18.95	\$37.00
4410—First Year Nebraska Grown	.85	1.60	3.00	7.40	14.45	28.00
4408—Other Nebraska Grown	.70	1.30	2.50	6.15	12.00	23.50

I was well pleased with your Minn. No. 13 Seed Corn. It gave us wonderful satisfaction.—Mr. Ray Lentz, R. D. 2, Herman, Minn.

GOLDEN GLOW OR WISCONSIN No. 12

90 to 95 days. The outstanding corn for Wisconsin! Golden Glow is grown more largely in Wisconsin, than any other variety and it is estimated that half of our state's corn acreage is to Golden Glow. It is ideally adapted to all sections of the state, planting it as far north as North Central Wisconsin, and as it is earlier than Murdock or Silver King, it is a safer corn in an unfavorable season.

Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12 was developed at the Wisconsin Experimental Station. It is a beautiful, pure golden yellow corn, ears 8 to 9 1/4 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed, of symmetrical shape, well filled from butt to tip, with good sized kernels which are slightly rough on the outer end and entirely free from any tendency to flintiness. The stalks are about 7 feet high and very leafy, making it a splendid fodder and silage corn. Golden Glow is a splendid variety for both light and heavy soils, and is the best yellow dent corn for Wisconsin, up to the North Central Part, and for other states of equal latitude, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. The heaviest yield on record was a yield of 133 bushels and 39 pounds per acre in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in 1913. Our corn is ear selected, hand picked. Wiska is just about as early in maturity; Other Nebraska is later. In pound lots, any variety, 20c per lb., postpaid. Bags extra.

	Peck	1/2 bu.	Bu.	2 1/2 bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
4369—Re-Selected Wisconsin Grown	\$1.05	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$9.25	\$18.20	\$35.50
4391—Other Wisconsin Grown	1.00	1.85	3.50	8.65	16.95	33.00
4364—Wiska or First Year Nebraska Grown..	.70	1.30	2.50	6.15	12.00	23.50
4376—Other Nebraska Grown .....	.68	1.25	2.35	5.75	11.25	22.00

COLD RESISTANT GOLDEN GLOW

82 to 88 days. The large sized corn for North Central and Upper Wisconsin and other latitudes, and for all sections to resist cold weather. This corn will grow at a soil temperature several degrees lower than that required for ordinary corns. It is the genuine Golden Glow type, large ear, heavy yield, and in addition, it stands unfavorable, cold, planting and growing weather. It was developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station after ten years' hard work. Prof. Moore of the Experiment Station, says, "It is great for the northern states as it ripens up so early." He says it holds the same size as the common Golden Glow, can be planted two weeks earlier and will keep right on growing in spite of cold weather, and that if frost hits it, it will come right along again. It is the best silage corn for central and upper Wisconsin.

Cold Resistant Golden Glow has been yielding 70 to 80 bushel per acre. Ear selected, hand picked. Nebraska Grown is a week or so later in maturity. Bags extra.

	Peck	1/2 bu.	Bu.	2 1/2 bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
4367—Wisconsin Grown	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.90	\$9.65	\$18.95	\$37.00
4387—Nebraska Grown .....	.70	1.30	2.50	6.15	12.00	23.50

WISKA SEED CORN

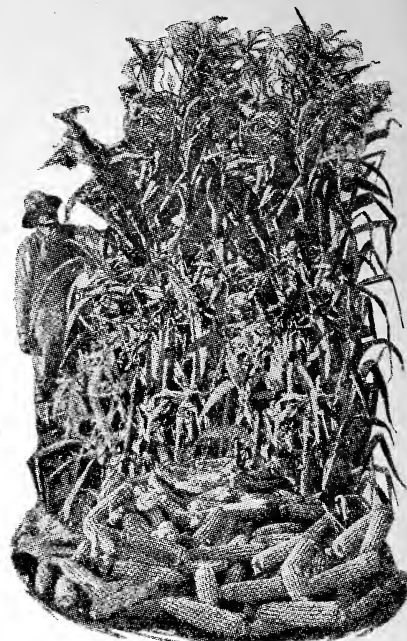
Wiska is the name given by the Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture to seed corn grown the first year in Nebraska, from approved Wisconsin grown stock seed. Such first year Nebraska grown corn from Wisconsin parent stock has proved so satisfactory when planted in Wisconsin, that our State Agronomists recommend it highly. Wiska Corn is just as early as Wisconsin grown and we can sell it a little more cheaply. Other Nebraska grown corn however, is later, and is not safe for planting in Wisconsin if ripe ear corn is wanted. For silage or fodder, of course, the Other Nebraska Grown Corn will do very well.

SILVER KING OR WISCONSIN No. 7

97 to 100 days. Silver King or Wisconsin No. 7 is the best white dent corn for Southern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Southern Minnesota, Northern Iowa, South Dakota, etc. It is not only the best white variety but it is one of the heaviest yielders and also furnishes a heavy amount of silage. Silver King Corn has come to be one of the standard varieties in Wisconsin. It is very popular and is widely planted. Has yielded an average of better than 75 bu. per acre.

Ears average 8 to 10 inches, filled out clear to the tips with uniform creamy white kernels which are slightly rough, of good length and set compactly on the cob. The Wisconsin College of Agriculture Bulletin No. 170, states it is one of the best yielders for crib and silage corn for the southern half of Wisconsin, having shown a 6 year average yield of 62.1 bushel per acre. We know of no other corn, equally as early, that will produce as sure and as large a crop as Silver King, or a more leafy silage corn. Ear selected, hand picked. Other Nebraska Corn is about a week or so later in maturity. Pound of any variety, 25c, postpaid.

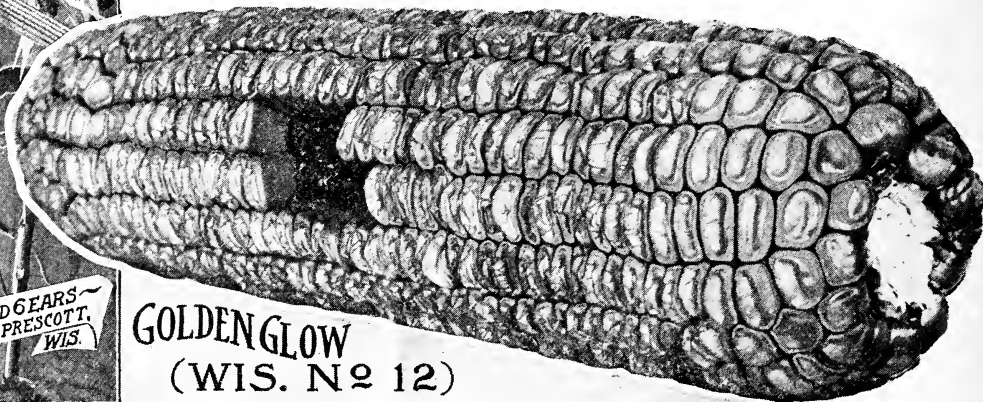
	Peck	1/2 bu.	Bu.	2 1/2 bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
4400—Wisconsin Grown	\$1.05	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$9.25	\$18.20	\$35.50
4361—Wiska, Nebraska Grown .....	.80	1.50	2.75	6.75	13.20	25.50
4414—Other Nebraska Grown .....	.70	1.30	2.50	6.15	12.00	23.50



Silver King or Wis. No. 7



A HILL WITH 4 STALKS AND 6 EARS~
PHOTO TAKEN IN OUR FIELD AT PRESCOTT,
WIS.



GOLDEN GLOW
(WIS. No 12)

I must say that your Seed Corn, for fertile seed, beats the band. It seems every kernel in every hill grew.—Mr. J. F. Pierson, Star Route, Newman, Calif.

MURDOCK OR WISCONSIN No. 13

95 days. The Prize Corn of the Northern Zone—Stands next to Golden Glow in popularity among the yellow varieties for the southern sections of Wisconsin and similar latitudes. The ears are of beautiful golden yellow color and very uniform in type and size, 8 to 9 inches long with 16 to 20 rows and the kernels are very deep and large, slightly rough on the tips and without any tendency to flintiness, as is found on many other early sorts. The grains completely cover the cob from butt to tip and are sitting on it very compact and solid. The stalks grow strong and leafy, about 8 feet high, and make excellent fodder and silo corn. The ears set about 3½ feet from the ground.

Salzer's Improved Murdock is the most productive of the early yellow varieties. It is an enormous cropper and the yields are often more than 100 bushels per acre. Although we consider this corn especially adapted for portions of the Northwestern states, it certainly is also a splendid variety for more southern and eastern states, as a corn that produces 100 bushels to an acre under normal conditions in our state is not to be decried anywhere. Hand picked. Matures in about 95 days. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Bags extra.

	Pk.	½ bu.	Bu.	2½ bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
4389—Wis. or Minn. Grown	.....\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.90	\$9.65	\$18.95	\$37.00
4365—Other Nebraska Grown	..... .70	1.30	2.50	6.15	12.00	23.50

CLARK'S YELLOW DENT (Wisconsin No. 1)

90 to 100 days. A large eared, deep kerneled, yellow dent corn, that is a heavy yielder and a good sheller, shelling from 60 to 62 pounds of corn from 70 pounds of ears. Matures safely as far north as the North Central part of Wisconsin and similar latitudes in Minnesota, South Dakota, etc. Also makes a fine silage corn. Resembles Murdock, except that it has a narrower and rougher kernel. Ear selected, hand picked. 4420—Wisconsin Grown. Hand picked. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 90c; ½ bu., \$1.70; bu., \$3.15; 2½ bu., \$7.75; 5 bu., \$15.20; 10 bu., \$29.50. Bags extra.

GOLDEN JEWEL CORN

95 to 100 days. Golden Jewel is a cross between Murdock, and Early Mastodon. The result is a handsome yellow, compact ear, 8 to 10 inches in length with 16 to 20 rows of square shouldered deep kernels. In spite of its good size ears, Golden Jewel matures in 95 to 100 days, and is therefore most suitable for northwestern conditions and is of stocky growth, very leafy, growing only 7 to 8 feet in height. Golden Jewel is not only a fine corn for Southern Minnesota, but also for the best corn-producing sections of South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois. Ear selected, hand picked. 4368—Minnesota Grown. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10; ½ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.90; 2½ bu., \$9.65; 5 bu., \$18.95; 10 bu., \$37.00. Bags extra.

MINNESOTA WHITE DENT

85 to 90 days. The earliest pure white dent corn, maturing in 85 to 90 days, fully as early as Northwestern Dent, adapted for North Dakota, Northern South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Is equally as early as any yellow variety, and should be planted on poor and thin soils and also on cold and wet ground, where it will thrive when other corns fail. The ears are of good size, usually 8 inches long; the kernels are long and deep, growing very compactly around the cob. The stalks average about 6½ feet in height, have large and heavy foliage, making an unusually fine fodder. Under average conditions the yield of Minnesota White Dent is 75 bushels and over per acre. Ear selected. Hand picked. 4394—Minnesota Grown. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.05; ½ bu., \$1.95; bu., \$3.75; 2½ bu., \$9.25; 5 bu., \$18.20; 10 bu., \$35.50. Bags extra.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT CORN

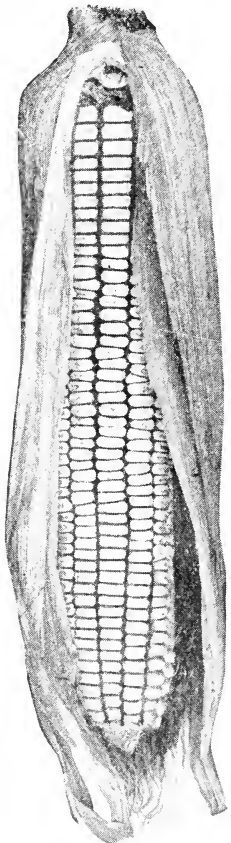
90 to 95 days. This variety originated many years ago in South Dakota and is largely grown in our Northwestern states. It matures in 90 to 95 days. Compared with Minnesota White Dent, it is about 5 days later, but the kernels and the ears are larger, and it is more productive. The average height of stalks is 7 feet. The average distance from base of ear to the ground is 3½ feet. The ears are large, 14 to 18 rowed, and are closely filled with large, deep white kernels. This corn is admirably adapted to the northwestern climate, best suited for the central part of South Dakota and Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota. Though not as productive as Silver King, it is earlier and in our state it is a safe corn to plant at Wausau and Eau Claire and even farther north. It yields fully as big a crop as any yellow dent equally as early. Hand picked. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Bags extra.

	Peck	½ bu.	Bu.	2½ bu.	10 bu.
4399—Minnesota Grown	...\$1.15	\$2.20	\$4.15	\$10.25	\$39.50
4373—Other Nebraska Grown	.85	1.60	3.00	7.40	28.00

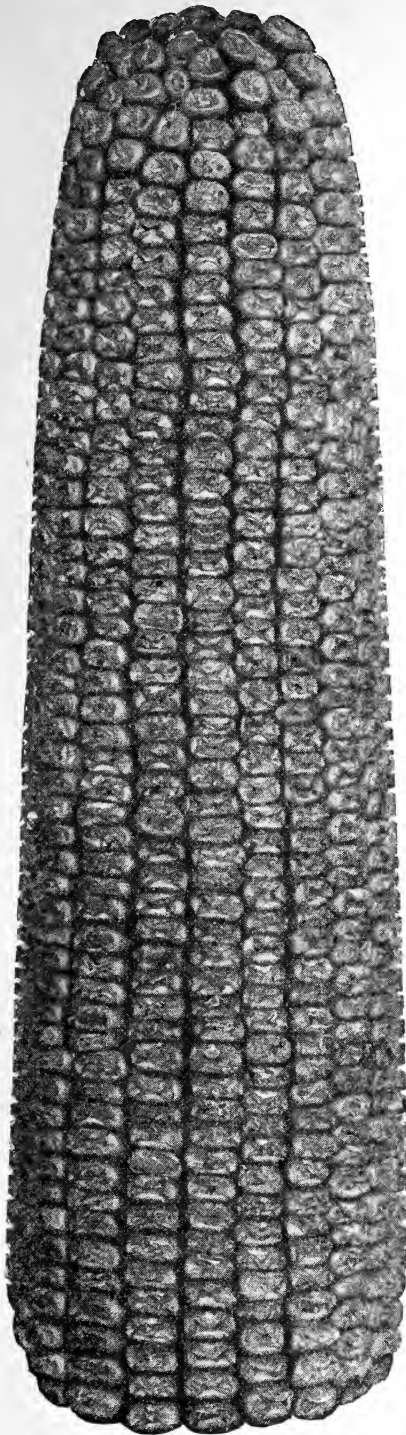
SILVERMINE WHITE DENT

110 days. More largely grown throughout the corn belt than any other white variety. An enormous cropper, has produced often over 100 bushels per acre; ripens in about 110 days. Creamy white, cylindrical shaped ears, 9 to 10 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows of deep kernels; cob, small and white. Ear selected, hand picked. Dakota or Iowa grown.

4401—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., \$1.60; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu., \$7.40; 5 bu., \$14.45; 10 bu., \$28.00. Bags extra.



Minnesota White Dent



Murdock or Wis. No. 13

MINNESOTA KING

100 to 110 days. Minnesota King is a half dent corn, and ripens in 100 to 110 days. Average height of stalk is 7 ft., on which are produced ears of good size, 8 rowed, and cob small. Heavy yielder.

4425—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; ½ bu., \$1.30; bu., \$2.50; 2½ bu., \$6.15; 5 bu., \$12.00; 10 bu., \$23.50. Bags extra.

The Corn ordered from you last year did splendidly and was most satisfactory.—Mr. Wm. E. Goddard, R. D. 3, Box 56, Vienna, Ill.

NEW LEAMING

95 to 100 days. One of the best all around heavy yielding Dent corns of today. Known everywhere as a heavy yielding yellow corn. Produced 1,238 bushels on 10 acres. The stalks of Leaming are of good height, very leafy, and with broad blades, making splendid silage or fodder. Ears about 10 inches long; 18 to 20 rows, well filled with wedge shaped reddish yellow kernels of medium size. We have increased the size of the ear, its earliness, and also the percentage of grain by careful breeding. Ear selected. Hand picked. Dakota or Iowa grown.

4395—Hand Picked. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; ½ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.40; 2½ bu., \$5.90; 5 bu., \$11.50; 10 bu., \$22.50. Bags extra.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

115 days. This is one of the most largely grown yellow varieties throughout the corn belt and one of the best varieties for Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas and other states in the same latitude. A splendid variety for farmers who sell corn on the ear, as the ears are uniform in size, type and color. They are covered with eighteen to twenty-four rows of deep grain, no space lost between the rows, and are of light golden-yellow color and about nine to eleven inches long.

The cob is very thin. Kernels are very deep and closely packed. The leaves and stalks make splendid ensilage and fodder. It matures in about 115 days.

4398—Nebraska Grown. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; ½ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.40; 2½ bu., \$5.90; 5 bu., \$11.50; 10 bu., \$22.50. Bags extra.

IOWA GOLDMINE

A great producer and sure cropper. This corn ripened thoroughly in Southern Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois inside of 100 days. It is one of the most generally planted varieties in the corn belt.

The ears are about 10 inches long and

very symmetrical. The grain is very deep and of beautiful golden yellow color, and the cob is very thin. For this reason, it dries out quickly, producing 62 pounds of shelled corn to 70 pounds of ears. Iowa Goldmine is a heavy cropper and one of the most productive early varieties. It will grow in nearly every state, except where the climate demands an extra early variety, and hence is very popular. Ear selected, hand picked. Our seed is Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska grown.

4417—Hand Picked. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; ½ bu., \$1.30; bu., \$2.50; 2½ bu., \$6.15; 5 bu., \$12.00; 10 bu., \$23.50. Bags extra.

FLINT CORN

The Flint Corns are especially adapted to the northern regions where the seasons are so short that it is impossible to mature any of the dent varieties. Flint corn will give a good yield of grain if you care to use it for that purpose, or if you want to use it for fodder or silage it will yield from 10 to 15 tons per acre. These varieties are very early and succeed well up into Canada for silage purposes.

GEHU FLINT

Ripens in 70 days. Earliest of all Flints. This is an excellent corn for hogging down, producing as it does, from 2 to 5 ears to the stalk, ears 6 to 7 inches long, stalks 5 to 6 feet high. Recommended for the extreme north; yields heavily. South Dakota Grown. 4351—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 80c; ½ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.75; 2½ bu., \$6.75; 5 bu., \$13.20; 10 bu., \$25.50. Bags extra.

KING PHILIP (Extra Early Red Flint)

Matures in 25 to 90 days. A magnificent extra early variety and one of the very best. The stalks grow 7 feet high, are very leafy and therefore very valuable for fodder. The ears are 8-rowed, 10 to 12 inches long; the kernels are of shiny red color and are not as hard as other flint sorts, and are to be preferred to them for stock feeding. South Dakota grown.

4352—Lb., 20c, Postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10; ½ bu., \$2.10; bu., \$4.00; 2½ bu., \$9.90; 5 bu., \$19.45; 10 bu., \$38.00.

SANFORD'S WHITE FLINT

Matures in about 105 days. Very large ears, 12 to 15 inches long, of symmetrical shape and flinty white color. The stalks are tall, leafy and generally produce 2 or 3 ears. Largely grown by dairy farmers for fodder. South Dakota grown.

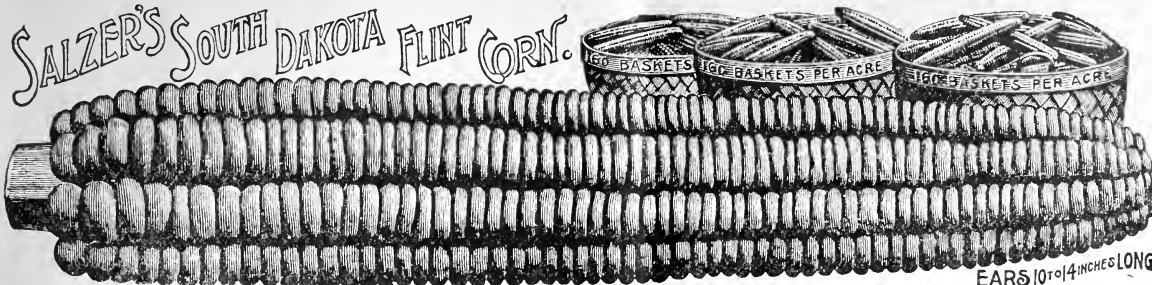
4355—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 90c; ½ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.25; 2½ bu., \$8.00; 5 bu., \$15.70; 10 bu., \$30.50. Bags extra.



Reid's
Yellow
Dent

Have used your Superior Fodder Corn for years. It grows so rank, however, the help at filling time kick about the heft, etc.—Mr. C. E. Fink, Rosendale, Wis.

SALZER'S SOUTH DAKOTA FLINT CORN.



Treat Corn
with
Semesan Jr.
Before
Planting.
See Index.

SALZER'S SOUTH DAKOTA YELLOW FLINT CORN—90 days. Ears large, bright yellow color, kernels fair size, eight thickly set rows to a cob, very productive, yielding 160 bushel baskets per acre. It is not uncommon to find 3 or 4 ears, 12 to 15 inches long, on a stalk. It matures early and will be hailed with delight by our thousands of Dakota friends. A great point in its favor is its earliness; with us in La Crosse it always ripened in about 90 days. It is a magnificent sort, wonderfully prolific and very early; or, as a practical farmer said to us: "Salzer, your South Dakota Yellow Flint is not 'GET there, ELI,' but IS THERE EARLY AND RIPE, waiting for Eli to get there." The average height of the stalks is 7½ feet, while the ears set about 3 feet from the ground. South Dakota grown. 4357—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 90c; ½ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.25; 2½ bu., \$8.00; 5 bu., \$15.70; 10 bu., \$30.50. Bags extra.



SWEET FODDER CORN

Owing to its high sugar content, Salzer's Sweet Fodder Corn is a more concentrated feed than the ordinary corn. It is likewise a heavy yielder, as it is so bushy. The stalks are tall and juicy, sweet, tender and nutritious. Fed ears and all, nothing can make better feed, whether used green or as a dry feed. Sweet Fodder Corn increases the production of milk and cream and can be planted in almost any part of the Northwest. Stock enjoy its sweet flavor. 4426—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 80c; ½ bu., \$1.50; bu. (45 lbs.), \$2.75; 2½ bu., \$6.75; 5 bu., \$13.20; 10 bu., \$25.50. Bags extra.

SALZER'S MIDSUMMER FODDER CORN

Fodder corns should be largely planted by every farmer, as it is hard to beat them for large yields of valuable forage under varied soil and climatic conditions. Used for forage, hay, and ensilage, it provides you with a cheap supply of nutritive and healthy food throughout the year for your cattle and livestock. When preserved as ensilage, it can be stored more cheaply in less space than perhaps any other feed; it is always ready to feed; it keeps indefinitely.

For years our fodder corn has stood at the head of all varieties of fodder. There is a reason for this. We grow our fodder corn for seed purposes. We keep sorting and weeding out, improving the type, improving its earliness and at the same time increasing its leafy, bushy vigorous growth so that we have today, without any question, the very best heavy, yielding, large growing, early, rich nutritious fodder corn on earth!

Our Mid-Summer Fodder Corn is unexcelled as a fodder or silo corn. It is of great succulency, it silos well, it increases the flow of milk and improves the quality. Invariably produces a heavy yield, with a leafy bushy foliage, and is eaten without any waste. South Dakota grown seed. One peck plants one acre in drills.

4383—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., \$1.60; bu. (56 lbs.), \$2.95; 2½ bu., \$7.25; 5 bu., \$14.20; 10 bu., \$27.50. Bags extra.

IMPROVED SMUTNOSE OR WISCONSIN No. 15—Matures in 85 to 90 days. A yellow flint corn blazed with red at the end of the ear, very early and productive. Developed, improved, and sent out by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Considered by them as being more prolific than any other and as having also a better stalk, and as being the best Flint Corn for Wisconsin. It is 8-rowed, ears good and long. 4418—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10; ½ bu., \$2.10; bu., \$4.00; 2½ bu., \$9.90; 5 bu., \$19.45; 10 bu., \$38.00. Bags extra.

LONGFELLOW YELLOW—Ripens in about 90 to 95 days. The ears are from 10 to 15 inches long. The cob is small. Kernels large and broad. This corn is adapted to the Northwest and has often produced 200 bushels of ears to the acre. Stalks 7½ ft. high, ears 8-rowed of glossy yellow color, which set about 3 ft. from the ground. South Dakota grown. 4353—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., \$1.60; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu., \$7.40; 5 bu., \$14.45; 10 bu., \$28.00. Bags extra.

SALZER'S EARLIEST RIPE FODDER CORN

This corn has leaped with one wild bound into popularity. Everywhere throughout the United States where Salzer's Earliest Ripe Fodder Corn was planted, it surprised and pleased the grower.

IT WAS RIPE IN 70 DAYS

and furnished magnificent feeding corn just at a time when farmers were short of Fodder. If you plant this early, you will have fine feeding corn by July and August, when you can replant same and have good Fodder Corn in September and October. This is the most wonderful early corn in the world.

THE MOST PERFECT, EARLIEST RICH FODDER CORN IN EXISTENCE

This corn ripens out ears earlier than any Fodder Corn we know of and usually has from 2 to 3 ears on a stalk. The foliage is generally 6 feet high, very leafy and bushy, and contains a tremendous amount of nutritious matter. Of course, this is not as prolific as our Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn, but it has the advantage over any and every other Fodder Corn in the world today by its being 30 days earlier. The farmer can easily figure out the great profit in having a fodder corn extremely early, having it come at a time when pasture is short, and he can then feed this rich Earliest Ripe Fodder Corn. One peck plants one acre in drills. South Dakota grown seed.

4382—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.25; ½ bu., \$2.35; bu. (45 lbs.), \$4.50; 2½ bu., \$11.15; 5 bu., \$21.95; 10 bu., \$43.00. Bags extra.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

A dependable extra early sweet fodder corn, extremely early and a rank grower, very desirable for short season sections. Leafy and bushy.

367—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.10; ½ bu., \$2.10; bu. (45 lbs.), \$3.95; 2½ bu., \$9.75; 5 bu., \$19.20; 10 bu., \$37.50. Bags extra.

Your Earliest Ripe Fodder Corn was just dandy. About a dozen neighbors came to us for seed.—Miss Frances Stein, Victoria, Ohio

SALZER'S SUPERIOR FODDER CORN

The growing of corn on a fair proportion permits the keeping of more cattle and so increases your revenue, as well as providing you with plenty of manure, so necessary for the soil. When other crops fail and it is too late to plant anything else, fodder corn can always be grown and will give you a paying crop and fine feed for your stock. Plant our splendid Superior Fodder for late use. It is one of the most popular and satisfactory of all ensilage corn. It grows to a large size; it is very leafy and splendidly adapted for ensilage; it is rich, juicy, sweet and sugary, with a tendency to mature several ears. South Dakota grown. One peck plants one acre in drills.

4384—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 80c; 1/2 bu., \$1.50; bu. (56 lbs.), \$2.75; 2 1/2 bu., \$6.75; 5 bu., \$13.20; 10 bu., \$25.50. Bags extra.

GIANT RED COB

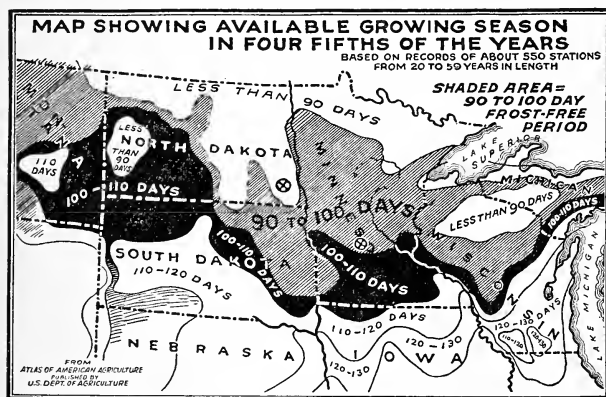
A splendid pure white ensilage corn with red cob. Has yielded as much as 35 tons of fodder per acre, which is sweet, tender and juicy. The stalks have short joints, hence produce an abundance of leaves, and grow to a good height. Ordinarily, it does not develop ears in the north, but a great favorite for fodder.

4363—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; 1/2 bu., \$1.20; bu. (56 lbs.), \$2.25; 2 1/2 bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$10.75; 10 bu., \$21.00. Bags extra.



A Field of Salzer's Mid-Summer Fodder Corn

AREAS TO WHICH SALZER'S SEED CORN IS ADAPTED
See Map to find the approximate length of your growing season.



Growing Season	Varieties Adapted
Less than 90 days	For Grain—Wisconsin No. 25, N. W. Dent, Cold Resistant Golden Glow, Minn. White Dent, Smut Nose, Gehu. For Fodder and Ensilage—Earliest Ripe Fodder, Rustler, Wis. No. 8 (Minn. No. 13), S. D. Yellow Flint, Gehu.
90 to 100 days	For Grain—Wis. No. 8 (Minn. No. 13), Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12), Golden Jewell, Improved Murdock, Rustler White Dent, Longfellow Yellow, S. D. Yellow, Clark's Yellow Dent, King Phillip, Smutnose. For Fodder and Ensilage—Midsummer Fodder, Wis. No. 7 or Silver King, Murdock, Sanford White Flint, Longfellow.
100 to 120 days	For Grain—Golden Jewell, Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Goldmine, New Leaming, Minn. King, Wiska Silver King (Wis. No. 7), Silvermine White Dent, Sanford's White Flint. For Fodder and Ensilage—Superior Fodder, Silvermine, Reid's Yellow Dent, Sanford's White Flint.
For very short season localities	For Grain—Wisconsin No. 25, N. W. Dent, Cold-Resistant Golden Glow, Gehu. For Fodder and Ensilage—Northwestern Dent, Earliest Ripe, Fodder, Gehu Flint.

POP CORN

Burbank's Garnet—Deep red garnet, smallkerneled ears 3 to 4 in. long, heavy yielder, quick drying. The small kernels pop very large, pure white, without any hull. 426—1/4 lb., 16c; 1/2 lb., 27c; lb., 49c; 2 lbs., 89c; 5 lbs., \$1.82, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$3.10; 25 lbs., \$7.35; 50 lbs., \$13.95.

Japanese Hulless—Small ears and small white kernels that pop nice and large. Similar to Baby Rice. Very early and productive. 416—1/2 lb., 17c; lb., 29c; 2 lbs., 49c; 5 lbs., \$1.02, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$1.49; 25 lbs., \$3.35; 50 lbs., \$6.00.

Tom Thumb—Ears 2 to 3 in. long, white kernels that pop very large. 422—1/2 lb. 19c; lb., 32c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.14, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$1.74; 25 lbs., \$3.95; 50 lbs., \$7.20.

White Rice—Pearly white, rice shaped kernels. Early and prolific. 423—1/2 lb., 17c; lb., 28c; 2 lbs., 47c; 5 lbs., 98c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$1.42; 25 lbs., \$3.15; 50 lbs., \$5.60.

FIELD BEANS

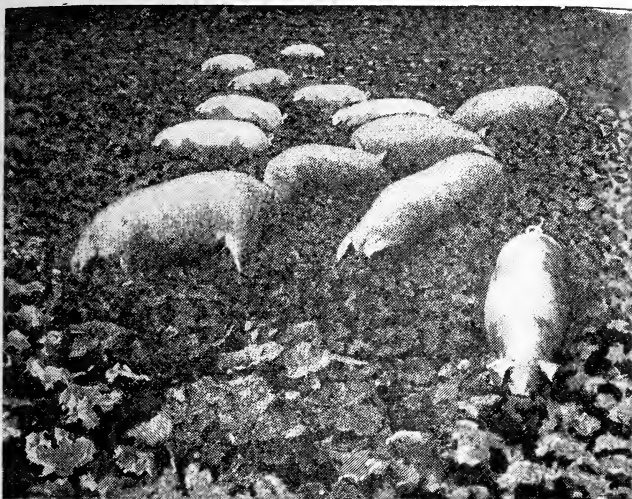
Beans should not be planted until the ground is warm, as cold, wet weather rots them in the ground. For field culture, make the rows 3 or 3 1/2 feet apart and cover with 2 inches of mellow soil. Do not hoe or cultivate while the plants are wet with dew or rain, as getting the leaves bespattered with earth causes rust. Sow 75 to 90 lbs. per acre.

Salzer's White Wonder—The grandest bean for a farm crop that we have ever seen, and a remarkably heavy yielder. The large pods are borne in profusion and are packed with pure white beans similar to, but better than, the Navy Bean, and excelling it in baking and cooking qualities. Matures dry beans in about 75 days. If you have never tried Salzer's White Wonder Field Beans, grow some this year. 117—Lb., 41c; 2 lbs., 73c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$2.45; 30 lbs., \$6.80; 60 lbs., \$12.95; 100 lbs., \$20.00; 500 lbs., at \$17.75 per cwt. Bags free.

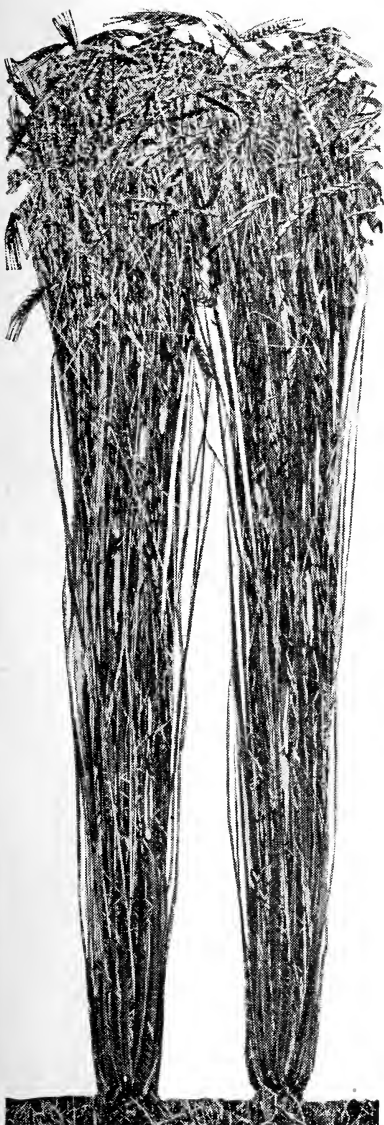
Great Northern—A wonderful yielder and one of the most profitable sorts that can be raised. In shape, it is larger than the Navy Bean and it is claimed it is sweeter, more tender and more readily digested. Has been adopted as the standard bean for use by our United States Navy. Is coming into wide popularity as a most valuable and profitable sort. 135—Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 71c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$2.38; 30 lbs., \$6.55; 60 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$18.50; 500 lbs., at \$16.25 per cwt. Bags free.

White Navy—The old reliable. Heavy yielder, bakes deliciously, and still as popular as ever. We offer beautiful seed stock. 120—Lb., 32c; 2 lbs., 52c; 5 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$1.58; 30 lbs., \$4.15; 60 lbs., \$7.65; 100 lbs., \$11.75; 500 lbs., at \$10.75 per cwt. Bags free.

The Rye ordered from you stood up fine and yielded fine. Your seeds are always satisfactory.—Rev. S. Dziedowski, Franciscan Fathers, Pulaski, Wis.



Salzer's Dwarf Victoria Rape



Prolific Spring Rye. Notice the Heavy Stooling Propensities.

RAPE

Every farmer should have a field of rape. There is nothing that will make as quick pasture and it is very valuable feed. It is ideal for sheep pasture, and is now largely sown for hogs and cattle. Dwarf Essex Rape furnishes an immense amount of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. It may be sown in the following ways: 1. In the early spring for sheep and hogs' pasture, 5 to 10 pounds per acre. 2. With spring grain, 2 pounds per acre, to provide sheep pasture after harvest. In this case do not sow the rape until the grain begins to come up. 3. Alone in June or July, on newly plowed land. 4. With corn just before the last cultivation. 5. With rye, in August or September, for late pasture.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

One of the most valuable of forage crops and the greatest late season crop that can be grown. May be sown any time from early spring until August and is a success on nearly every soil in the United States and Canada. Pasturing hogs is the cheapest way of producing pork, and for the purpose, Rape is absolutely unexcelled. It thrives splendidly in cool weather. Sixty bushel of oats and 18 ton of rape per acre have been grown, without interfering with the harvesting of the oats, and the rape afterwards producing 18 ton of forage. Salzer's Dwarf Essex is genuine Holland grown—grown on our own farms in Holland and imported. Quality is the finest. Sow 5 lbs. per acre.

4666—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 55c; 15 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$8.00. Bags Extra, 2½ bu., at 35c.

SALZER'S DWARF VICTORIA RAPE

By planting Salzer's Rape Seed, you can secure two crops from the same land; it produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost; it is better than any other forage for hogs and sheep; it is a succulent nutritious food for all live stock; sown in corn at the last cultivation it will produce a growth of 15 to 20 inches of the finest forage; it gives you large yields at low cost; it is indispensable to live stock raising. Genuine Holland grown.

4667—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., \$1.65; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$8.90. Bags Extra: 2½ bu., at 35c.

SALZER'S SPRING RYE

Rye produces a crop that can be relied upon regardless of drought, wet, cold, or excessive heat conditions and many weed-infested farms have been cleared by growing this grain. As a fertilizer it is a wonder; it can be grown on thinner land than other cereals; as a feed for growing pigs, you cannot beat rye. If you have any thin clay points on your farm, there is the place to plant rye. Don't let any land go to waste. It can be sown at the same time when Spring Wheat is sown, at the rate of about two bushels per acre if sown alone, but it is much used as a forage crop and grown together with vetches and oats at the rate of ½ bu. per acre. It can be sown later than other spring grain and on that account it is much used as a catch crop where winter grain has been killed out. 56 pounds in one bushel. Sow 1½ bu. per acre.

4672—Salzer's Prolific. Lb. 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 50c; ½ bu., 90c; bu., \$1.65; 2½ bu., \$4.00; 5 bu., \$7.75; 10 bu., \$15.00. Bags Extra: 2½ bu., at 35c.

SPRING SPELTZ, OR EMMER

Speltz, also known as Emmer, is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, it resists extremes of weather, it is of excellent feeding value and it yields much more heavily than Oats or Barley. Speltz is comparatively new in this country, but each season emphasizes its value and sees production increasing. It is a Russian cereal closely resembling Barley, although it is a species of Wheat. It is a hardier plant than wheat and will give better results on poor soil and in a cold, dry climate, than any other cereal. The straw is shorter and stands up better, it is more drought, rust and smut resistant than wheat, and it is not as easily damaged by rain in wet districts during harvest time.

Let Salzer's Speltz help you cut down your feed bills by giving you heavy yields of the most nutritious feed. It will grow any place on earth where grain can be raised and it grows where wheat, oats and barley would be a failure; it is the most profitable hay and grain food on earth; it ripens early and neither rusts, blights, nor lodges; it is relished by all classes of stock; it is splendid for hay and fattens in the green state; it is a sure crop, hardy and prolific; it outyields Wheat or Barley and is a better feed; it is good for pasture and is a heavy stooler; after harvesting a heavy crop of grain you have the straw, which makes good winter roughage; if you are caught in a pinch without hay, Speltz makes good; it is rich in protein, and all live stock, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc., relish and thrive on it.

Sow on ground prepared as you would for barley, wheat or oats, either broadcast or drill, at the rate of 60 to 80 lbs. Frost will not damage early planting. Cut the grain when it is a little past the milk stage, when it will make a splendid grain and lots of straw.

4697—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 30c; 15 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$2.90. Bags Extra, 2½ bu., at 25c.



Kernels of Speltz in the Hull





State's Pride or Wisconsin
Pedigree No. 7

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE No. 1

Wisconsin Wonder. This fine white variety originated at the Wisconsin Experimental Station, and is one of the most sought after of all oats. It stands up better than any other oat, on rich river bottom land where other varieties usually lodge. Adapted to the fertile prairie or clay loam soils where ordinary varieties are apt to lodge. Its strong, vigorous root system enables it to withstand drought. Its coarse, stiff straw permits it to stand up well on rich manured land. Especially recommended for following cultivated crops. The kernels are white, rather long, with a medium hull.

At the Wisconsin Station farm it yielded as much as 110 bushels per acre or 32 per cent more than the average of 42 other varieties. It is earlier than the Swedish Select, has shorter and stiffer straw. Fine plump kernel. Very bright color. 4620—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 31c; ½ bu., 50c; bu. (32 lbs.), 90c; 2½ bu., \$2.15; 5 bu., \$4.00; 10 bu., \$7.50. Bags extra.



WHITE CROSS OR WISCONSIN PEDIGREE No. 19

This wonderful new early white oat was awarded first premium at the Wisconsin State Fair. Read what the Wisconsin College of Agriculture says about White Cross:

Prof. B. D. Leith, Associate Agronomist at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, tells how this wonderful new variety originated, writing as follows: "The original cross from which this oat was selected was made in 1911. The parents were Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2, which was a selection from Big Four, and a Sixty Day strain. The Big Four is a high yielding mid-season oat and the Sixty Day is an early, yellow, small-kerneled oat. The object of the cross was to produce a high yielding early white oat, with a taller straw and a larger kernel than is usually found in early oats. The larger kernel and white color make it more attractive than the ordinary early white oat, and the tall straw is particularly desirable in localities where the oat straw is short." This new variety will supplant many of the "old favorites" because of its heavy yielding qualities. Has a branching habit and is a good rust-resister. It has a tendency to lodge on rich soils, but is especially well adapted to sandy soils. 4625—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 35c; ½ bu., 60c; bu. (32 lbs.), \$1.05; 2½ bu., \$2.50; 5 bu., \$4.75; 10 bu., \$9.00. Bags extra: bu. size at 10c; 2½ bu. size at 25c.

STATE'S PRIDE OR WISCONSIN PEDIGREE No. 7

Earliest of all. Prof. B. D. Leith of the University of Wisconsin, points out that in spite of unfavorable weather, State's Pride yielded 75.7 bushels per acre in 1930. It was introduced by the Experiment Station in 1911 and for 19 years has given an average yield of 68.5 bushels per acre, a record no other oat has equaled. In test plots it has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre several times and one year 111 bushels. It is the earliest of all oats and best because it is an excellent nurse crop and escapes rust, because of its earliness. Early maturity, high yield and thin hull are its desirable qualities. Does not lodge easily, but fills out the kernels if it does, making it especially desirable for rich soils. Has a very short, stiff straw. It outyielded all other varieties at the Experimental Station for six years. It is a yellow oat, bright, shining, thin hulled, very meaty and unusually heavy. 4622—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 34c; ½ bu., 55c; bu. (32 lbs.), \$1.00; 2½ bu., \$2.40; 5 bu., \$4.50; 10 bu., \$8.50. Bags extra.

SALZER'S WHITE BONANZA

Salzer's White Bonanza is a heavy late variety, extremely productive, with strong, stiff straw, bearing long heads filled with good-weight grain. It has demonstrated its ability to produce fine crops on sandy land and on the fertile prairie or clay loam soils. A dependable white oat that ripens in about ninety days. This variety is hardy, having been grown successfully in Canada, in sections about 1,000 miles northwest of La Crosse. "Bonanza" is our own Registered Trade Mark.

If your own oats are badly stained, run out, or light weight, you cannot afford to sow them when you can get Salzer's White Bonanza—clean, bright, heavy seed oats. 4614—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 35c; ½ bu., 65c; bu. (32 lbs.), \$1.15; 2½ bu., \$2.75; 5 bu., \$5.25; 10 bu., \$10.00. Bags extra.

IOWAR

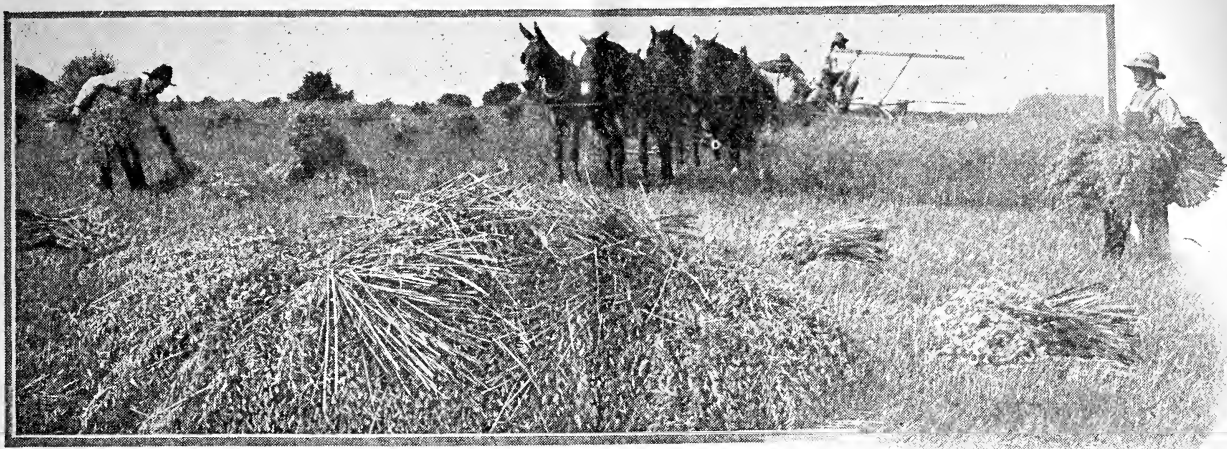
This is the best oat ever developed by the Iowa Experimental Station. It is of the Kherson type, but newer than Iowa 103 or Iowa 105. Iowar is of a fine, white color, has wonderfully stiff straw, quite short, and ripens extremely early. Has given heavy yields in the large number of tests made throughout Iowa and Wisconsin and is better suited to Wisconsin conditions than Iowa 103 which has always given splendid results here. The yield is invariably very satisfactory, running 80 bushels and over, per acre. 4624—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 33c; ½ bu., 55c; bu. (32 lbs.), 95c; 2½ bu., \$2.25; 5 bu., \$4.25; 10 bu., \$8.00. Bags extra.

SALZER'S WHITE KHERSON

(Iowa 103)—A grand oat which has twice carried off sweepstakes at the International Dry Farming Congress. Extremely early; splendid nurse crop; permits early harvesting and late sowing of other crops. Kernels are slender, plump, white, and thin-hulled. Heavy yielder. 4622—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 34c; ½ bu., 55c; bu. (32 lbs.), \$1.00; 2½ bu., \$2.40; 5 bu., \$4.50; 10 bu., \$8.50. Bags extra.



I was very well pleased with the Wisconsin Pedigree No. 7 Oats purchased from you.—Mr. John H. Herbert, R. D. 3, Belvidere, Ill.



A Field of Salzer's Silvermine Oats

FORWARD OR WISCONSIN PEDIGREE No. 1241

A selection from the Silvermine oat. Forward Oats or Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1241, is a whitekerneled mid-season variety that seems to be especially adapted to the northern and north central areas of Wisconsin. It is a heavy yielder and stands out conspicuously as the best yielding oats in the Lake Superior region. (See Wisconsin Bulletin No. 340.) Our stock of Forward Oats is very fancy, heavy, plump and beautiful seed. 4629—Lb., 20c. Not prepaid: Peck, 36c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 63c; bu., \$1.10; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.65; 5 bu., \$5.00; 10 bu., \$9.50. Bags extra.

SALZER'S BIG FOUR

Named because of the peculiar whorl, making long heads, with usually a dozen side shoots. Big Four Oats has wonderfully stiff straw, withstanding severe winds to a marked degree. This Oat, more than most varieties, withstands bugs, insects, etc., and stands up, growing vigorously, when many other varieties succumb to their ravages. It ripens early—a most desirable feature. The kernels are a beautiful white, plump and long. Thin hull and very meaty. The straw is bright, clean, erect and highly valuable as forage for stock. 4606—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 31c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 50c; bu. (32 lbs.), 90c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.15; 5 bu., \$4.00; 10 bu., \$7.50. Bags extra.

GRANARY FILLER

A heavy yielding oat developed in the east, by crossing the Great Dane and Prince Royal Oats. It is claimed that it is the heaviest producing medium maturing white branch oat grown today. The grain is white, large, well filled, thin hull and of extraordinary feeding and milling value. Exceptional yields have been reported. 4628—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.40; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$5.90; 5 bu., \$11.50; 10 bu., \$22.50. Bags extra.

60 DAY, JULY OR KHERSON

It is a small, yellowish oat with a very thin hull and practically all meat, and with short, stiff straw. Does not lodge easily. These oats surprise everybody by their heavy yields. Sixty Day Oats are extremely early and are especially fine in a dry season. They usually yield 70 to 80 bushels per acre, at least. It adapts itself readily to the different soils. Can be harvested with your barley. Mature in about 60 days, rather than 60 as the name would indicate. 4616—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 31c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 50c; bu., 90c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.15; 5 bu., \$4.00; 10 bu., \$7.50. Bags extra.

SALZER'S SILVERMINE

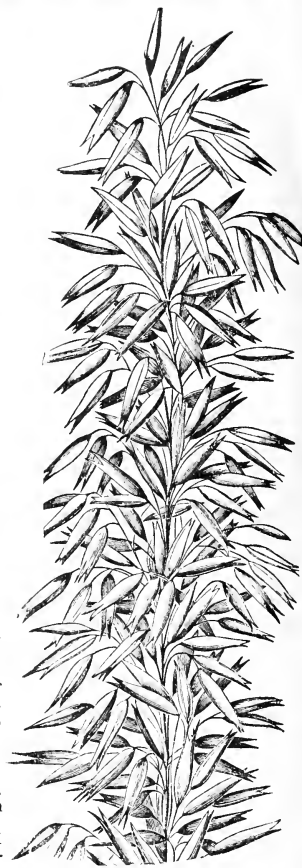
This variety is reputed for its heavy yields and is a fine, attractive white oat, growing robust and vigorous and lodges seldom. The heads are borne low on strong, stiff straw which is unusually bright and clean. The kernels are white, plump, heavy and thin hulled. Endures extremes of dry, wet, hot and cold weather. Immune to a marked degree against the ravages of insects. 4615—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 31c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 50c; bu. (32 lbs.), 90c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.15; 5 bu., \$4.00; 10 bu., \$7.50. Bags extra.

GOPHER OR MINNESOTA No. 674

Gopher oats is an open white seed, early maturing oat, with remarkably stiff and erect straw. It does not lodge where even the Iowa or Iowa No. 103 lodges, and has outyielded both of these varieties by 3 to 10 bushels per acre. It has a very nice appearance, having a white plump kernel, and has excellent grinding qualities, as it contains very little hull. 4627—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 47c; bu. (32 lbs.), 85c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$3.75; 10 bu., \$7.00. Bags extra.

SWEDISH SELECT OR WIS. PEDIGREE No. 5

A splendid white variety for upland soils and poor land. The kernel is large, plump and of high nutritive value; of medium length, with a hull a trifle thicker than the old Swedish. Straw is very strong and the panicles are large and always well filled. It is a medium maturing type. Rust resistant and not easily susceptible to smut. Adapted to the lighter soils which are less liable to cause lodging. 4621—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 31c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 50c; bu. (32 lbs.), 90c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.15; 5 bu., \$4.00; 10 bu., \$7.50. Bags extra.



White Cross or Wisconsin Pedigree No. 19



Save 50 bu. Iowa Oats for me. If I have as good results with them as with your other seeds, I will be satisfied.
Mr. Joseph S. Harding. R. D. 7, Osceola, Ia.

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
per acre.

WHEAT

60 lbs. in
one bu.

PROGRESS OR WIS. PEDIGREE No. 1611

The wheat that does not rust! Progress Wheat is the best bearded spring wheat for Wisconsin and is proving just as valuable in other states. Progress is a high yielding, rust resistant, bearded, white glumed, spring wheat and has a dark red hard kernel of superior milling quality. Straw is short and very stiff, heads compact and bearded, grain large, plump and beautiful. Over a five year test at the Marshfield Station, it outyielded every other wheat by $7\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre. It was developed at the Marshfield Station from a selection of the Early Java, made in 1915 with the special object of getting a heavy yielding rust resistant wheat. Its value is thoroughly established and it is one of the highest yielders, with grain of superior quality.

4763—Lb., 20c; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 95c; bu., 1.75; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.25; 5 bu., \$8.25; 10 bu., \$16.00. Bags extra at 35c for $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size, and 15c for bu. size.



Salzer's Progress Wheat

MARQUIS

It outyields any other Bald Spring Wheat grown under the same conditions. Farmers who need new strains of Wheat can ill afford not to grow Marquis. This variety holds the World's Championship for the best appearing and best milling wheat. Originally introduced from Canada, where early ripening Wheats are an absolute necessity. Marquis is a cross between Calcutta, Hard Red and Red Fife, a combination of earliness, yield and high quality. Kernels are beautiful dark red, hard, of large size, attractive shape and color. Heads are exceptionally large, beardless and practically rust proof. Smooth, yellow chaff which hugs kernel closely, thus resisting frost. Does not thresh out in the wind. Straw medium in height and very stiff. One other point, i. e., no matter what the growing condition, no matter how miserable the size—Marquis kernels usually retain their plumpness—hence its high milling value.

4751—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$85c; bu., \$1.60; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.90; 5 bu., \$7.50; 10 bu., \$14.50. Bags extra at 35c.

EARLY JAVA OR BEARDED JOHNSON

Its points of merit are many, principally its extreme earliness, being earlier than Marquis. It has a very stiff straw with well-filled, long-bearded heads. The berry is dark amber, round and plump. It is extremely hardy and of a first-class milling quality. It is a splendid yielder. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

4744—Price, Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.05; bu., \$2.00; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.90; 5 bu., \$9.50; 10 bu., \$18.50. Bags extra at 35c.

MACARONI OR DURUM

The exclusive advantages of this variety are its great drought resistance and rust proof characteristics. The manufacture of Macaroni and by-products keep it in great demand. Its productiveness makes it one of the most profitable wheats to grow.

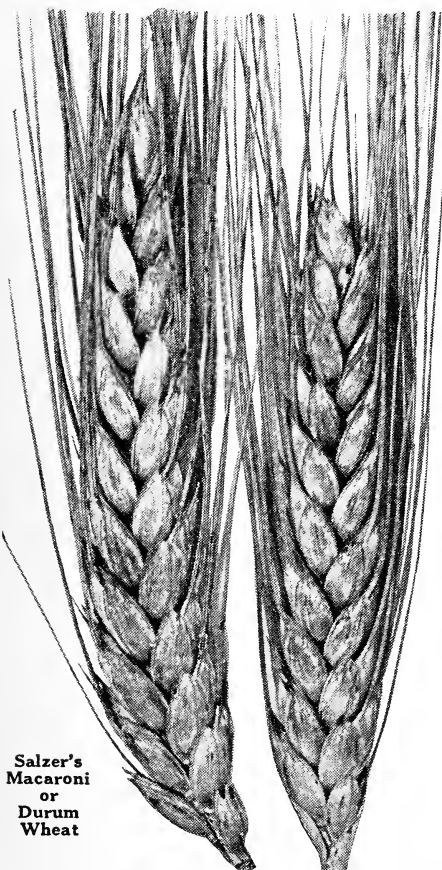
Macaroni Wheat has compactly formed bearded heads; the grain is large, hard and glossy, of yellowish color, often translucent. The grain is very large and does not stool very heavily.

4750—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.20; bu., \$2.25; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$5.50; 5 bu., \$10.75; 10 bu., \$21.00. Bags extra at 35c.



Samples
of Wheat
Promptly
Sent Upon
Request

Salzer's Marquis
Wheat



Salzer's
Macaroni
or
Durum
Wheat

Your Progress Wheat did fine. It certainly is the Wheat for Wisconsin.—Mr. Wm. Trieloff, R. D. 6, Box 102, Watertown, Wis.

SALZER'S BILLION DOLLAR GRASS (Panicum Crusgalli)

Especially Valuable for Silo and for Feeding Green
—Better than the Best Corn Fodder

Every class of livestock, from horses to poultry, relishes Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass and thrives on it. Cows will even prefer it to corn. Used for silage, an ideal balanced ration for milch cows can be had by mixing two parts Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass and one part Salzer's Soy Beans when filling your silo. Such a mixture will require no other grain, oil meal or other feeds, and you will have a feed that will materially increase the production of milk. This splendid grass will also produce a fine leafy hay anywhere, in from six to ten weeks' time, varying in height from five to eight feet, according to the richness of your soil. Think of it—it has been known to produce as much as 12,000 pounds of hay to the acre and 50,000 pounds of rich green fodder! This at the Massachusetts Experiment Station. This splendid grass was introduced by us years ago, and the true seed is frequently obtainable only from us.

Prof. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experimental Station says: "At our station it produced 67 bushels of seed, 11,297 pounds of straw, 36,000 pounds of green fodder, 12,000 pounds of hay per acre, being superior to good corn fodder in feeding for milk and in combination with the Soy Bean makes very superior ensilage." Prof. Brooks found by alternating the BILLION DOLLAR GRASS cut from day to day and fed green to cows with well-earled Flint Corn Fodder, that the cows invariably increased in milk when put upon it, and fell off when changed to corn alone.

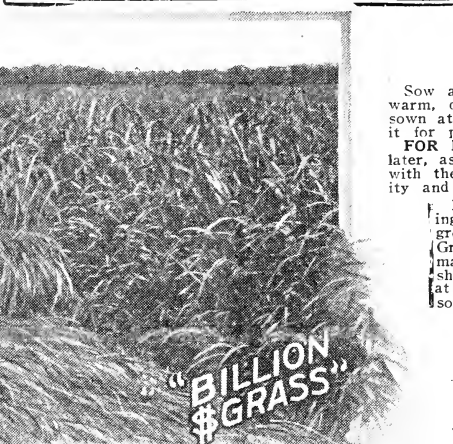
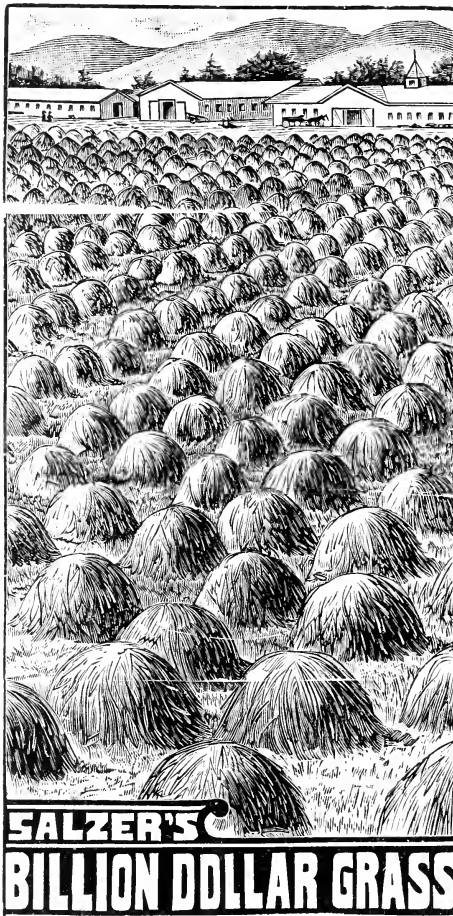
A Quick Producer

Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass will produce a hay crop in from six to ten weeks, anywhere; and if sown the first of May will be ready to cut the middle of July for hay, attaining the height of (according to the richness of the soil and warmth) from 5 to 7½ feet. It is the one grass to sow if you are going to be short on hay for your cattle and sheep.

Better Than Corn For Silo

Cows with both Billion Dollar Grass and corn before them, will take the Billion Dollar Grass first and consume it without waste; when put upon Billion Dollar Grass they increase in milk and fall off when feed is changed to corn. An ideal ensilage mixture is made of two parts Billion Dollar Grass and one part of Soy Beans (See Page 23) mixed when filling the silo. This mixture forms a complete balanced ration for milch cows without grain, oil cake, etc.

RADIUM BRAND



Cutting Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass

A Remarkable Grower

It is truly the most marvelous grower, the most luxuriant stoolet that we have ever seen. Just imagine a field sown to Billion Dollar Grass, with every spear of it over 6 feet tall, yielding from 26,000 to 50,000 pounds of as rich, green fodder as the world has ever seen. Men talk about hard times, but positively hard times must vanish on every farm where Billion Dollar Grass is sown. There is reason for it; you can get two or three rich crops from the same annually; and then a big lot of fodder besides. If you sow early, you will get from 26,000 to 50,000 pounds of fodder, which you can put in your silo or cure for hay and the Billion Dollar Grass will quickly spring up again and give you another yield that will astonish the country. This can be cut again for hay; then the field will give you pastureage all fall long, and horses and hogs and sheep and cattle and poultry will eat it greedily.

Feeding Value

Here is where the Billion Dollar Grass comes into grand play. Prof. Williams of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Already widely grown as a hay crop, it deserves more general use for soiling, as this Grass is of particular value for feeding to dairy cattle, young stock and sheep. The Billion Dollar Grass (Panicum Crusgalli) in many sections of the country can be made a supplement for pasture in such a way as to allow a material increase in the number of stock that can be kept on the farm. On account of the extra yield of forage and good quality of product, the Billion Dollar Grass is most excellent for silo use, as frequently a good crop can be raised under conditions which would not admit the growing of corn for ensilage. The Billion Dollar Grass, if compared with seed and forage, will run ahead of Timothy. The seed contains almost as much fat and extract matter as shelled corn, a little more protein and about four times as much crude cellulose."

Poultry, Geese and Turkeys all relish the Billion Dollar Grass in the green state, and keep healthy and happy and fresh on the seed thereof when fed during the fall and winter months.

Hogs and Their Families—Well, well, how the hogs do grunt and give that contented swag of the tail when they can pasture on the Billion Dollar Grass, and then if you wish to fatten them, give them daily rations of the seed. Remember this grass will produce from 40 to 100 bushels of seed per acre. This feed either ground or coarse, makes excellent feed, although it is inclined to be slightly laxative.

Cows, Calves and Heifers look with pleasure on the Billion Dollar Grass pasture and feed in happy contentment upon its luxuriant swath and glory in the Billion Dollar Grass hay, especially if fed along with Cow Pea hay or Peaoot hay or grain. Try it this season, and if you do not wish to make hay out of it, fill your silos therewith and watch the cattle eat same.

Horses, Mules and the Like jump over a 4-foot fence to get at the Billion Dollar Grass, and they will fatten and keep healthy thereon. They will eat the hay, although not as eagerly as cattle.

CULTURE

Sow about 20 pounds per acre, whenever the ground is warm, during May and June and up to July. It can be sown at different times of the year, especially if you wish it for pasturing, or if you are short of hay.

FOR HAY—Cut just when in bloom—rather sooner than later, as it makes better hay without the seed heads than with them. The hay is then healthier and of finer quality and in curing treat as would a rich field of clover.

FOR FEEDING GREEN—All rich, luxuriant growing grasses and forage plants must be fed in the green state moderately at first. The Billion Dollar Grass (or Panicum Crusgalli) is one of those rich, magnificently luxuriant growing grasses, therefore you should turn in hogs and cattle and sheep and horses at first moderately, after they have had a good feed somewhere else, and then gradually accustom them to this. It is on the same plan as hungry stock turned into rich clover; they would find harm—yes, possibly death. Turn them in at first moderately, and you can soon permanently.

FOR SEED—Let the Billion Dollar Grass get thoroughly ripe; cut and thresh as you would Timothy. The seed is rich and nutritious. Crop is very short this year. Order early.

4462—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 15 lbs., \$1.20; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$5.90. Bags free.

4461—Superior: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$1.55; 50 lbs., \$2.90; 100 lbs., \$5.25. Bags free.

I had very satisfactory results with your Billion Dollar Grass. It grows luxuriantly.—Mr. John W. Graef, Box 14, Hubertus, Wis.



SALZER'S EARLIEST RUSSIAN

It is two weeks earlier than German Millet, immensely prolific, has great stooling habits, is very leafy and bushy and full of rich green blades; one kernel has been known to produce upwards of fifty fine, strong, stalks, just the size that are in great demand and eagerly eaten by cattle. It is not an uncommon thing to cut three to four tons of hay per acre. This millet stands the hot, dry winds of the Dakotas, the burning prairies of Kansas better than other varieties and flourishes on the heated soils of Western Nebraska and Colorado.

4570—Radium: Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 34c; 15 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$2.15; 100 lbs., \$3.75. Bags extra at 35c.

GERMAN

Introduced into this country in the early seventies, it is still the most popular of all the millets. Seed heads are usually about an inch thick, 6 to 8 inches long, and packed full of seed, making this variety very productive. Is a little later in season than Common. The German Millet grows very rank, generally three to four feet high, and is one of the best varieties for hay, being sweet, palatable and milk-producing. The hay may seem coarse, yet it is very tender if cut at the right time, which is when in full bloom, and cows and other farm stock are all exceedingly fond of it. Lb., 18c, postpaid. Bags extra at 35c.

	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
4578—Radium Brand	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$1.45	\$2.65	\$4.75
4577—Superior Brand .....	.36	.95	1.30	2.40	4.25

COMMON

Grows usually from 2½ to 3 feet high and makes excellent hay. It is a very early variety with tender stems and leaves. Does especially well on dry and light soils. Its luxuriant growth and quick maturing propensities make it one of the best millets for covering shortages in the hay crop and for smothering weeds. Lb., 18c, postpaid. Bags extra at 35c.

	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
4566—Radium Brand	\$0.35	\$0.90	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$3.90
4565—Superior Brand .....	.33	.85	1.15	2.00	3.50

EARLY FORTUNE

An extra early variety. It is claimed to be rust-proof and that chinch bugs will not eat the plant. The seed is of a beautiful red color and is two or three times the size of German Millet. Not a good variety for hay. This variety heads in from 25 to 35 days. It gives a large yield of seed, which is relished by cattle, poultry and hogs.

4574—Radium: Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00. Bags extra.

BROOM CORN OR HOG MILLET

This Millet does not grow very tall and is, therefore, not much used for hay, but it yields enormous quantities of seed, often 60 to 70 bus. per acre and this seed makes good feed for swine and other stock. It is of exceptional value for those parts and sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. It also makes fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It will mature in about two months from sowing. The seed differs from Early Fortune Millet only in the color. It is yellowish white. The plants resemble Broom Corn when growing, hence the name.

Price of Broom Corn or Hog Millet: 4562—Radium: Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 34c; 15 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$2.15; 100 lbs., \$3.75. Bags extra.

PROSO OR HERSHEY

Has a high feeding analysis, carrying 12% crude protein as compared with 9.6% crude protein for corn and 11.9% protein for barley. (Reported by the Colorado Experiment Station.) It is claimed that Proso or Hershey is one of the best feeds for livestock that can be produced, either as hay or grain. Makes a valuable poultry feed. Yields an enormous amount of grain, often 60 to 70 bu. per acre. Its big value lies in the wide period over which it may be sown and for its feeding properties. All stock like it. Can be sown as late as July 20, maturing in 40 to 50 days. Can be planted on wheat stubble as soon as the wheat is removed. Sow 25 lbs. per acre, ¾ to 1 inch deep. Seed-bed should be smooth and compact.

4595—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$4.90. Bags extra.

MILLET—Early White Wonder

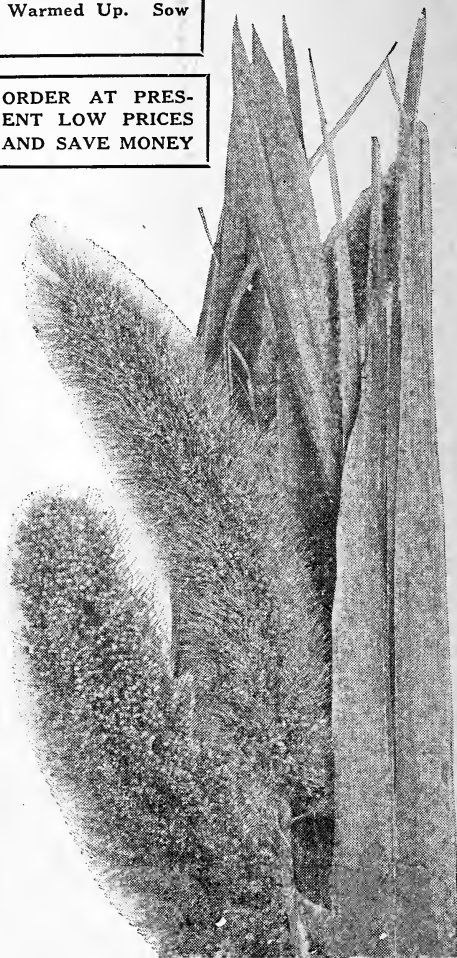
It is extremely early and produces with a riotous abundance. The heads of this grand millet will measure from 8 to 18 inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Furthermore, it is just as hardy and vigorous as other millets. It has been raised in Western Kansas for several years, with great success, and also in the North.

The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily. We recommend Early White Wonder for earliness, vigorous growth, and heavy yield of both grain and fodder.

4593—Radium: Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 34c; 15 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$2.15; 100 lbs., \$3.75. Bags extra, bu. at 15c; 2½ bu., at 35c.

Millets Should Not Be Planted Until the Ground Has Warmed Up. Sow 25 lbs. per Acre.

ORDER AT PRESENT LOW PRICES AND SAVE MONEY



Salzer's German Millet

JAPANESE MILLET

Grows 4 to 8 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields large crops, making more than other millets. It is a very large millet, adapted to all sections, and especially fine for low ground. Ranks high in milk-producing qualities, being rich in protein and fats. For hay, cut it just before it blossoms and cure the same as clover. It is good for exterminating quack grass, as it stools heavily. It is the ideal catch crop, sowing any time from May to July.

4583—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.45; 50 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$4.75. Bags extra.

Your Millet Seed last year surely produced a beautiful crop.—Mr. Andrew Wick, R. D. 1, Box 35, Foxboro, Wis.

Brome is the
Grass for Dry
and Sandy
Soils



While Im-
mense Crops
of Hay Are
Produced
from Brome,
It is Unex-
celled for Pas-
torage

A Field of Salzer's Brome Grass

SALZER'S BROME GRASS

This exceptionally valuable grass will bear out every word of praise we give it. Best for permanent pasture. The best of grasses for dry soils. It is a grass for the desert, a grass for the drought-stricken countries, the grass for each and every state of the United States; in fact, any and everywhere, and it does well on soil where there is plenty of moisture. Brome Grass is one of our hardest perennial grasses; no amount of cold will kill it. It withstands the severest drought, and water may stand on it for weeks without injury. Mr. John Hess, Holy Cross Mission, Holy Cross, Alaska, writes, "Your Brome Grass stands up nicely. It is a great pleasure to learn how very hardy it is."

It roots deeply, often 4 to 6 feet, and thereby improves greatly the physical condition of the soil; growing on good soils where large yields of cured hay are harvested, and also good returns are obtained on poor, sandy land where timothy is frequently a failure. As a pasture grass it is of special value, staying green and succulent during summer and enduring the close cropping of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. The chemical analysis shows it extremely rich in flesh-producing, milk-increasing ingredients. The Experimental Station, Garden City, Kan., says: "We have grown *Bromus Inermis* successfully, and we think it is the coming grass for the arid regions of the West. It is green from the middle of March to about November." Prof. Shaw, of Minnesota, pertinently says: "This Grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the Northwest." The South Dakota Experimental Station of Brookings, says: "This is the best Grass that has yet been tried at this station. When properly sown it catches well, giving a good sod the first year. Thus far the grass has endured drought perfectly, and was never winter-killed in the least." Sow 25 pounds per acre. Bags free. Lb., 35c, postpaid.

	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
4319—Radium Brand	\$1.25	\$3.55	\$5.65	\$11.00	\$21.50
4318—Superior Brand	1.19	3.40	5.45	10.65	20.75

RED TOP (Solid Seed)

It has frequently been said of Red Top that as a grass it is more useful than any other. As a permanent pasturage it is especially valuable. As a mixture with clover, timothy, brome or blue grass it flourished everywhere.

Red Top is a very hardy native grass, probably the hardest perennial grass we have. It would answer well to sow Red Top separately on moist lands where old grass has run out or become mossy; on such places it would fill the soil with numerous roots. Does well on moist, undrained soils, liable to occasionally overflow. Red Top accommodates itself to a variety of soils, even to quite dry situations. Attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet. It is of slender growth and rather fine foliage and throws out slender, spreading heads. It is a very nutritious grass and relished by stock.

Salzer's Radium Clear Red Top is free from chaff. Sow Salzer's Clear Red Top at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Bags free. Lb., 40c, postpaid.

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
4495—Radium Brand	\$1.65	\$3.20	\$4.80	\$7.75	\$15.25	\$30.00
4494—Superior Brand	1.60	3.10	4.65	7.50	14.75	29.00



SALZER'S MARVELOUSLY PROLIFIC PENCILARIA

SALZER'S PENCILARIA

This plant has been heralded from one end of the earth to the other as the greatest forage plant, as the most wonderful fodder plant, as the most marvelous hay producer. On our own farms it has done exceedingly well, and we recommend for same a thorough trial, as it requires but very little seed.

Pencilaria should be planted six inches apart in the row and the rows about 3½ feet apart. Cultivate two or three times if possible, and by that time the sight will astonish the beholder. As you watch it grow until it has reached 12 to 14 feet and densely covered your land, you will surely believe that you are finding your way through Central America tropical bottoms! It will average 40 rich, juicy, leafy stalks to the plant, which will be covered with seed heads 12 to 24 inches long. The seed makes good food for poultry, and ground for cattle cannot be beat. Sow same as early as you would Corn. The usual way of growing it, however, is to mow same when 3 to 6 feet high, and it will immediately start again, and can be mowed four to six times during the season. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, either in its green or dry state. Every farmer, and in fact, every one who keeps cows, horses and hogs should try it if they wish to grow an immense crop of fodder cheaply on a small piece of ground. Sow in drills 5 to 6 lbs., or broadcast, 8 lbs., per acre.

4661—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.05; 10 lbs., \$1.95; 15 lbs., \$2.95; 25 lbs., \$4.65; 50 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50. Bags free.





A Field of Salzer's Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS

Haven't you a few acres on your farm upon which you would like some hay that can be raised quickly and easily and that will give you 4 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre? Plant Salzer's Sudan Grass Seed! The drier and hotter the weather, the more will you be surprised at the wonderful yield. Salzer's Sudan Grass is one of the most prolific hay crops ever grown; in the South it gives three crops and in the North, two crops of hay a season. A surprisingly rapid grower, and as a catch crop fully equal to Millet. Sudan Grass is used for pasture, ensilage and soiling as well as for hay. It does best on a rich loam soil, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. It is sweet, heavy-yielding grass; absolutely drought proof; stock of all kinds eat it greedily, often in preference to Alfalfa; it analyzes over 9 per cent protein. In purchasing Sudan Grass, insist upon Salzer's—Salzer's is free from Johnson Grass, which is hardly distinguishable from Sudan Seed. The original seed was introduced from Khartum, Central Africa, about twelve years ago, and its wide use today is almost phenomenal, indicating the extreme satisfaction it has been given everywhere.

As a Hay Crop it ranks exceptionally high, chemical analysis showing it of the same value as Timothy or Johnson Grass. It equals Millets and yields more. Easy to cut with mower and cures readily. Cut just after full bloom. Cut again when high enough. For soiling and silage it is splendid. Mixed with soy beans or cow peas, it makes exceptionally good silage.

Mr. Frank Strub, R. D. 3, Lansing, Iowa, writes, "I planted three acres with your Sudan Grass on June 29th and on August 22nd we had the first rain. I cut it on September 8th, it averaged six feet. Yielded 3 tons per acre. Had clay soil from which 3 crops had been previously raised."

Culture—Should not be planted until the soil has become warm in spring. It can be sown at any time in summer 70 to 75 days ahead of frost. Sown in rows from 14 to 18 inches apart, it takes 3 to 6 lbs. per acre; on good soil where there is plenty of moisture it is also sown broadcast or drilled in, and then 15 lbs. of seed are required per acre.

4530—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 15 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$2.65; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.50. Bags free.

NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY

Timothy is the king of all grasses in our country; As a hay crop it has long been the standard and it is adapted to a wider range of conditions and is grown over a wider area than other grasses. Roughly speaking, it is grown principally in the upper half of the country; it does not thrive in the hot climate of the South nor in the arid regions of the West. No other variety of tame grass will stand the extremes of climate as well as Timothy, or compare with it in average yields or feeding value. It produces one of the best qualities of hay; it forms compact stools or broad leaves; it does not produce creeping stems or runners. It luxuriates on clay or moist soil and is unsurpassed on peat, but is not so well suited for light sandy soils. Height 2 to 4 feet. May be sown in the early fall or spring. If sown alone, sow about 15 pounds per acre. Don't buy any timothy seed just because it's cheap. It doesn't pay, Mr. Farmer! Salzer Quality means good, pure, clean, fresh Northern grown seed and in the end, such seed is many times less expensive than the cheapest seeds you could buy. Salzer's Timothy means 63 years of integrity back of it. We offer only re-cleaned, high grade seed. Our Superior Brand is also re-cleaned but not quite as nice in appearance. Timothy weighs 45 lbs. per bu. Bags extra at 15c and 35c. In lb. lots, 25c per lb., postpaid.

	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	25 lbs.	45 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
4717—RADIUM BRAND	\$0.65	\$1.85	\$2.90	\$5.00	\$5.60	\$10.75
4716—SUPERIOR BRAND .....	.60	1.75	2.75	4.95	5.50	10.25

RADIUM BRAND



Salzer's Timothy

Send Us a List of Your
Seed Requirements For a
Special Quotation.

SALZER'S KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Also known as June Grass. This grass is one of the first to start up in the spring and is still green when the snow flies in the fall. Uninjured by extremes of cold, heat, wet or drought, its hardiness and ability to withstand tramping of hoofs has made it particularly valuable everywhere, consequently it is now very extensively grown. It is easy to start, easy to grow and to establish pastures of the greenest verdure that will give highly profitable returns. The roots are thick and stout so that the tough sod thus formed makes an almost everlasting sward that permits of very heavy pasturing, year in and year out. Its feeding value is exceptionally high, and it makes one of the best, sweetest and most nutritious pastures or hay crops that can be grown. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Any variety, 45c lb., postpaid. We offer the different weight seeds. Bags free.

	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
4479—Radium, 21 lb.	\$2.05	\$6.00	\$9.75	\$19.25	\$38.00
4478—Superior, 21 lb.	2.00	5.85	9.50	18.75	37.00
4480—Radium, 19 lb.	1.95	5.80	9.40	18.50	36.50
4481—Superior, 19 lb.	1.90	5.65	9.20	18.15	35.75



A Field of Salzer's Kentucky Blue Grass

Was well satisfied with your Sudan Grass Seed.—Mr. C. V. Kraetsch, R. D. 1, Box 119, West Bend, Wis.

SALZER'S ORCHARD GRASS

An exceptionally valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness very valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes green grass very early in spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up quickly and is ready for grazing again in a short time. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. Sow 21 to 23 lbs. per acre. Bags free.

4489—Radium—Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.30; 15 lbs., \$3.75; 25 lbs., \$6.00; 50 lbs., \$11.75; 100 lbs., \$23.00.

4488—Superior—Lb., 33c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.25; 15 lbs., \$3.60; 25 lbs., \$5.75; 50 lbs., \$11.25; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW

Valuable for pastures and meadows, particularly on damp soils and sheltered situations, producing a constant supply of nutritious herbage, greatly liked by cattle. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.

4514—Lb., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.65; 10 lbs., \$5.20; 25 lbs., \$12.75; 50 lbs., \$25.25; 100 lbs., \$50.00. Bags free.

JOHNSON GRASS

An annual that does magnificently in the North. Produces about 5 tons of grass per acre, within six months. Makes good hay and can be relied upon to produce a good crop during the hottest and driest seasons. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

4506—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 80c; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75; 100 lbs., \$13.00. Bags free.

MEADOW FESCUE

Also called English Blue or Randall Grass. It is well suited to a wide range of soils, does well on loamy clay and gravelly soils, and thrives on heavy black loam, strong and low lying soils; in wet places in a pasture, where Timothy, Red Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass fail, Meadow Fescue will keep these places productive. It is not adapted to light, sandy soils. It lives longer than most other kinds of grasses, and although it produces the first year a good crop of hay or pasture, it does not reach the highest stage of growth until second and third year, and for this reason it is exceptionally well adapted for permanent pastures and meadows. On soils which are too shallow and where the presence of hard-pan prohibits the successful culture of alfalfa, this grass should be sown in place. Matures at the same time as Timothy and Red Top and Alsike Clover and for meadows these varieties are often grown together. Grows 2½ to 3 feet high, roots out well, but never grows in tufts. It blooms in June and July. Sow 24 to 36 pounds per acre.

4484—Radium Brand—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.05; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$4.75; 50 lbs., \$9.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00. Bags free.

SHEEP'S FESCUE

(Festuca Ovina)

It has a tufted habit of growth; is short, with upright leaves. It is particularly relished by sheep, hence the name. It prefers light, sandy soil and dry uplands; is not affected by drought. Sow 12 lbs. per acre. 4516—Lb., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$3.70; 12 lbs., \$4.45; 25 lbs., \$9.00; 50 lbs., \$17.75; 100 lbs., \$35.00. Bags free.

RED FESCUE

(Festuca Rubra)

Splendid for dry, sandy soil and suitable for lawns. Withstands more shade than most grasses, hence valuable for shady lawns. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. 4512—Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.40; 15 lbs., \$8.90; 25 lbs., \$11.50; 50 lbs., \$22.75; 100 lbs., \$45.00. Bags free.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL

(Cynosurus cristatus)

Very valuable for dry lands and sheep pastures, also splendid for lawn. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. 4503—Lb., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.05; 15 lbs., \$6.00; 25 lbs., \$9.75; 30 lbs., \$11.60; 50 lbs., \$19.25; 100 lbs., \$38.00. Bags free.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(Also called French Rye Grass)

Can be cut several times and does well if sown alone. Makes good hay, is natural to sandy loams, but thrives best on strong clays. It is a very hardy grass and endures much heat and cold. Possesses the advantages of early, quick and late growth and is fine for pasture. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

4520—Radium—Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs., \$4.00; 25 lbs., \$6.50; 50 lbs., \$12.75; 100 lbs., \$25.00. Bags free.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass



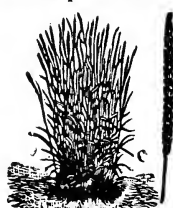
Italian Rye Grass



Meadow Fescue



Sheep's Fescue



Crested Dog's Tail



ENGLISH RYE GRASS ENGRAVED FOR J. A. SALZER

BERMUDA GRASS OR SOUTHERN BLUE GRASS

This is a perennial grass of creeping habit, very valuable for the southern states as it withstands drought better than most varieties. It is sown largely for the purpose of binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. It is splendid pasture grass, furnishing excellent summer pasture. It freezes out north of Virginia. Sow about 6 pounds per acre.

4507—Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$2.30; 6 lbs., \$2.75 (sufficient for one acre); 15 lbs., \$6.70; 25 lbs., \$10.90; 50 lbs., \$21.50; 100 lbs., \$42.50. Bags free.

CREEPING BENT

RHODE ISLAND BENT—Also known as Colonial Bent, Rhode Island Grass, Fine Agrostis and Fine Bent. 4535—½ lb., 95c; lb., \$1.75; 2 lbs., \$3.35; 5 lbs., \$8.40, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$15.95; 25 lbs., \$39.00; 50 lbs., \$77.50; 100 lbs., \$154.00. Bags free.

SOUTH GERMAN MIXED BENT—A mixture of the above and other Bents, including Carpet Bent and Velvet Bent, hence highly desirable. 4502—½ lb., 83c; lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs., \$2.85; 5 lbs., \$6.95, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$13.50; 25 lbs., \$33.00; 50 lbs., \$65.00; 100 lbs., \$129.00. Bags free.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

It is extensively used for seeding in pastures where clover and timothy have died out. The amazing manner in which it thrives under the close cropping of all kinds of stock is remarkable. The Italian Rye Grass is a strong grower, arrives at maturity sooner, has a greater abundance of foliage, which is broader and of a more lively green color, grows considerably taller, is more upright; its spikes are longer and upon the whole, produces more than the English Rye Grass. It should be cut for hay when heading out. Sow 24 to 48 lbs. per acre. 4474—Radium—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 95c; 15 lbs., \$2.70; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$8.25; 100 lbs., \$16.00. Bags free.

AMERICAN GROWN RYE GRASS

A fine-leaved Rye Grass, very durable and wonderful on a sandy soil. It is used for lawn mixtures, and is also valuable as a green forage plant for growing on lands not easily cultivated. Sow 24 to 36 lbs. per acre. 4555—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 70c; 15 lbs., \$1.90; 25 lbs., \$2.90; 50 lbs., \$5.50; 100 lbs., \$10.50. Bags free.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

One of the best grasses for permanent pastures. It produces nutritious grazing and compact sod. Sow about 25 lbs. per acre.

It is found to flourish on all kinds of soil, even growing with thrift on upland situations. On rich and moist soil to which it is best suited, it gives remarkably heavy crops. It grows with rapidity, reaching a stage of perfection and producing in its first year a growth of herbage in great abundance. 24 to 48 lbs. per acre.

4479—Radium—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 15 lbs., \$2.80; 25 lbs., \$4.40; 50 lbs., \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$16.50. Bags free.

SALZER'S PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES

To meet the demands for permanent meadows and pastures that will furnish the greatest amount of forage, and at the same time a crop that will make a continuous growth throughout the season, and to meet the various conditions of climate, soil, etc., we are prepared to blend mixtures that will suit your very own land. Some seeds do better on moist land, others on dry land, some at a high, and others at a low altitude. We make up special mixtures to fit your need, and if one for a pasture or a meadow is required, write us and let us quote you prices. When writing us, state the kind of soil, whether heavy, medium, light, rich, moist, peaty, marshy, whether overflooded part of year, whether woodland, sandy, etc. Nothing but pure fresh seeds go into these mixtures. You will need about 25 pounds seed per acre. Free: Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs., \$4.00; 25 lbs., \$6.50; 50 lbs., \$12.75; 100 lbs., \$25.00. Bags free.

RENOVATOR GRASS MIXTURE

In Salzer's Renovator or Quick Results Grass Mixture we have something that, we believe, for results and permanency has no superior. It is composed, among others, of such ingredients as Crimson Clover, Italian Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat, Kentucky Blue, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, English Rye, Timothy, Brome Grass, Red Top, Dogtail, Alsike, White, Red and other Clovers and Grasses. It is a mixture that has been giving splendid results and is very popular. For a new Pasture or Meadow, sow 20 lbs. per acre. For renovating pastures, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre.

4546—Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs., \$4.00; 25 lbs., \$6.50; 50 lbs., \$12.75; 100 lbs., \$25.00. Bags free.

Your Renovator Grass Mixture gave me fine results.—Mr. J. W. Campbell, Adams, Nebr.

SORGHUMS

In their general requirements Sorghums are similar to corn, but they do better on thin soil, are more resistant to drought and heat and therefore a surer crop in the semi-arid regions and they also yield a better crop on alkali soils than corn.

Broom Corns are planted for the seed heads or brush used for the making of brooms. **Nonsaccharine Sorghums** are grown for grain and for forage; they are less juicy than the saccharine varieties, but yield the largest grain crops of any sorghum. **Saccharine Sorghums** are grown for forage and the production of syrup.

BROOM CORN

In the Northern states the tall varieties do best, while in more Southern states, the dwarf kinds are mostly grown. Our Standard Evergreen has produced over a ton of brush per acre; the Dwarf Evergreen is only a little less productive. Broom Corn can be grown where corn grows and requires the same treatment, it should be planted later, however, when the ground is quite warm; only 70 to 80 days are needed to produce a crop. To obtain the highest price for the brush, it must be cut when in bloom and still quite green. Plant in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, the plants 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows, according to height; 10 lbs. of seed are sown per acre. "Broom Corn and Brooms"—A good book for \$1.50, postpaid. Describes fully how to make brooms.

STANDARD EVERGREEN. Produces fine heads 20 to 25 inches long, of even size and growth and free from crooked ones. Broom makers claim it is one of the finest they ever saw. Grows about 10 to 12 feet high. Will not get red, but is strictly a green variety. Used for medium and large sized brooms. 4324—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 15 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$1.80; 50 lbs., \$3.40; 100 lbs., \$6.25. Bags free.

DWARF EVERGREEN. A most valuable variety, very early. Average height, 5 feet; brush 18 to 20 inches long and well fibred, used for whisk brooms, the highest priced brush. 4322—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$1.30; 25 lbs., \$1.95; 50 lbs., \$3.65; 100 lbs., \$6.75. Bags free.

SACCHARINE OR SWEET SORGHUMS

The Saccharine Sorghums remain fresh and green through periods of drought that would ruin corn, and even if checked in growth by drought, they will entirely recover and give an abundant yield if favorable conditions again prevail.

EARLY SWEET AMBER CANE OR SORGHUM

We often wonder how it is that this magnificent plant is often neglected as a fodder plant. Have you ever tried it? It can be grown well everywhere. It will do well in Texas and Manitoba; do splendidly in Wisconsin or Maine, and better in California. There is nothing quite so good in the Sweet Sorghum Line as our Early Cane for quick fodder. Sheep relish it, hogs grunt for pleasure and grow fat on it; cattle glory in it, horses will jump a wire fence to get into it, while poultry, chickens, and in fact, everything living on the farm is fond of it.

For Soiling or green feeding Salzer's Early Sweet Amber Cane or Sorghum is of a very high value, especially during the summer and autumn when the pastures are often dry and it is very hard to find sufficient fodder to keep the animals in a thrifty condition. It is one of the best foods that can be used to feed growing animals and also the dairy cattle, on account of the large flow of excellent milk which it will produce. An acre of Salzer's Early Sweet Amber Cane often produces as much as 40 tons of green fodder, but the average yield is probably only 20 tons. It outyields corn for forage and can be fed with much less waste.

Salzer's Early Sweet Amber Cane makes a very satisfactory summer pasture for all kinds of stock, but especially for sheep and hogs. When used before it heads out there is but little waste and the crop is more nearly a balanced ration. The growth will also be more promptly renewed at that stage. The hay is very palatable and nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock, including hogs. The yield of cured hay is about 12 to 15 tons per acre. Cut when heading out, leave for 2 to 3 days on the ground and then put up in shocks of about one load each.

The silage made of Salzer's Early Cane is more nutritious per ton than corn silage. It is best cut for silage when the seeds begin to harden, as, if cut in too immature a condition, it is liable to become sour. Soy Beans are quite often mixed with cane for the silo. This will greatly increase the feeding value.

As a catch crop Salzer's Early Sweet Amber Cane is also frequently used. It can be sown in mid-summer after an early grain crop or can be planted in place of other crops if they have been destroyed by hail, flood or insects.

Seed—The yield of seed per acre is on an average 25 to 30 bushels; it has about the same nutritive value as corn; used crushed and mixed with oats, peas, etc., it makes a fine feed for all stock. It is also much used for poultry food and especially for laying hens.

When grown for hay, fodder or syrup the harvest can be delayed until seed is nearly ripe and then a seed crop also may be obtained. The plant requires 70 to 80 days to reach maturity.

Culture—Sow broadcast at the rate of 60 pounds per acre or in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, using 10 to 20 pounds. The crop can be harrowed until 4 to 6 inches high without injuring the young plants. After the first cutting the ground should be stirred again with a disc harrow or cultivator and the plant will sprout quickly.

PRICES OF EARLY SWEET AMBER CANE OR SORGHUM

4341—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., 98c; 25 lbs., \$1.45; 50 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$4.75. Bags free.

NORTHERN GROWN EARLIEST AMBER CANE

In Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and other north-western states, Cane to ripen must be northern grown. Northern Grown Earliest Amber is earlier than our Early Sweet Amber, and its chief use is for syrup. It however is also splendid for soiling, green feeding, silage, etc. It is the earliest and best Cane for the north for syrup, yielding as much as 200 gallons of molasses per acre. It is best quality and always in demand, bringing top prices everywhere. For fodder, sow 60 lbs. broadcast or 15 lbs. in drills, per acre. For syrup, 10 lbs. per acre.

4343—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$1.30; 25 lbs., \$1.90; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.50. Bags free.

SUMAC SORGHUM CANE

This variety is the most extensively grown type in the southern half of the United States. It is almost as sweet and leafy, but it is later and a larger yielder than Early Sweet Amber Cane or Northern Grown Earliest Amber Cane.

4339—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.55; 50 lbs., \$2.90; 100 lbs., \$5.25. Bags free.



Salzer's Early Sweet Amber Cane Sorghum

When I was on my farm in Birnamwood, I always ordered my seed from you and had fine crops.—
Mr. Wm. Kopp, 626 Bowen St., Oshkosh, Wis.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

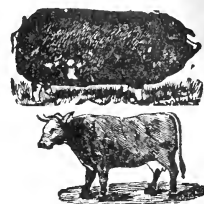
These varieties are of the greatest value for the Middle West, where drouth often destroys the corn crop. They should be more largely planted there, as they yield as much grain as corn and make excellent fodder, and yield a good crop when corn would burn up entirely. They will grow on any soil where corn will, and on many too poor for corn.

SALZER'S EARLIEST KAFIR CORN

This corn grows 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight, upright growth, it has a strong stem with wide leaves. The stalks contain considerable sweet sap and remain green until the heads are fully matured, for this reason Kafir Corn is preferred as a forage crop to any other variety listed on this page, which are all less juicy and are perfectly dry when seed is ripe.

Drouths cannot touch this Kafir Corn, at least that is our experience. It snaps its finger at dryness. It mocks the hot, withering sun. It grows and grows and it matters not whether it rains or whether the sun is hot. Salzer's Earliest Kafir Corn is there to grow. It does well as far north as Dakota. It is enormously, prodigiously productive; does so well everywhere that, if you have hogs or sheep, and if you are proud of your horses and love your cattle, you should plant a few acres. Another good thing about it is this, that it will produce tons and tons of seed, which is equally as rich and nutritious and fattening as corn. Matures in about 110 days.

For grain sow in rows 3½ feet apart, using 10 lbs. per acre. For hay or pasture sow 60 lbs. per acre in drills or 75 lbs., broadcast. 4345—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., 83c; 25 lbs., \$1.15; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50. Bags free.

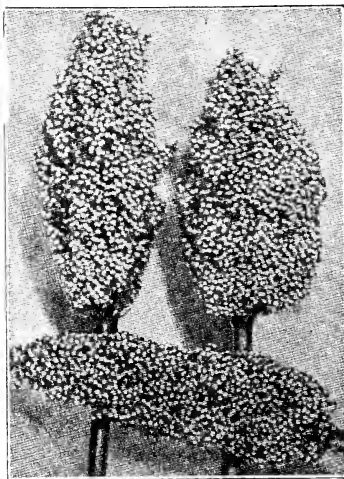


Salzer's Earliest Kafir Corn

DARSO

A new Kafir With a Sweet Stalk
This is a new Kafir, which has been developed at Woodward, Oklahoma. It has rather small heads and small kernels, but the yield of grain is very high. It threshes out more grain than will be expected from the appearance of the field. A very important characteristic of Darso is that stalks and leaves are very sweet, being similar to sweet sorghums. The stalks are slender and produce more leaves than other kafirs. Therefore, the fodder is not only of excellent quality, but also produced in large quantities, and with very little waste in feeding.

It matures early and makes fine silage. It grows rather tall and is well adapted to handle with row binder, and head with knife or axe in bundle. The butts may then be stacked and fed. The fodder being sweet, it may sour in the stack, the same as cane does unless properly handled. Plant Darso and get the double benefit of a heavy yield of the Kafir grain and an abundance of fodder almost as sweet as sorghum. Matures in about 104 days. For hay or pasture, sow 60 lbs. broadcast; for grain, 10 lbs. per acre in drills.
4337—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00. Bags free.



Feterita

introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. from Egypt. It has proven the best forage crop for dry lands known today.

It produces a stalk of medium height and size, bearing ten to twelve leaves of medium size and a large head, well filled with pure white or bluish white seeds. The grain is larger than milo, is fully as soft and much whiter than Kafir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kafir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies the other two. Feterita is an excellent drouth resister. In some instances it made excellent crops without receiving any rain from the day it was planted, until harvested. It stands erect, branches out from the root and matures in about 90 days. Yields of from 50 to 80 bushels per acre were reported last season. A remarkable feature is that in Oklahoma two crops of Feterita can be raised on the same ground in one season. Sow 60 lbs. per acre broadcast, 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

4340—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$2.15; 100 lbs., \$3.75. Bags free.

SHROCK KAFIR-SORGHUM

THE NEW MIRACLE FORAGE CROP—THE GREAT DROUGHT RESISTER

It is so decidedly superior as a Drought Resister to any other Cane or Sorghum as to be in a class decidedly by itself. It outyielded any other Cane or Sorghum at the United States Dry Land Experiment Station, Woodward, Okla., which station is engaged almost exclusively in testing and improving drought resisting crops.

ITS GREAT MERITS

The stalks are sweet. Cattle eat it down to the roots. Horses gnaw it to the last piece. Stock will leave Alfalfa for it. Stock prefer it to sweetest hay. Matures earlier than Feterita. Matures away ahead of Kafir. Easily two weeks in advance of Amber Cane. Seldom yields less than 60 bushels per acre. Frequently yields as high as 80 bushels per acre. Yields three tons of hay per acre. When planted early will produce two hay crops. Ready for cutting before any other Cane. It is of dwarf growing habit. Is very stalky and a great stooler. Very nutritious as a silage. Equal to Sudan and superior to the Kafir Corn for feed. Greater drought resister than Feterita. Matures with exceptional uniformity. Fields are remarkable for even growth. It is not a hybrid. Branch heads keep coming up till frost. Grows from 3½ to 5 feet high. Very easy to handle in harvesting. One seed often shoots 4 or 5 stools. It never lodges or droops its heads. Better seed producer than any of the Sorghums. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Cover seed 2 inches deep only. On account of its peculiar stooling and branching habit and the fact that the seed germinates in cold ground, bigger yields can be secured by sowing same time as corn.

ITS HISTORY

In the summer of 1911, Mr. Roy Shrock, a Rural Mail Carrier of many years' farming experience, noticed growing on a piece of raw prairie land near a wet weather creek, dry as a bone ten months a year, a strange plant (evidently derived from some unknown land) somewhat similar to Kafir Corn, the stalks of which were about 3½ feet high, unusually leafy, with exceptionally large heads. Mr. Shrock watched and studied it, and before long it was developed and tested by Agricultural Stations, and rapidly came into general use. Long, hot, dry seasons do not seem to affect it. As a hay plant it grows quickly and yields heavily; as a grain, silage and hay crop, in drought stricken regions, planted about corn planting time, it will not disappoint.

4338—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 55c; 15 lbs., \$1.45; 25 lbs., \$2.15; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50. Bags free.



Shrock
Kafir-Sorghum
Plant
Produced
From One
Seed
Note the
Large
Seed Heads

I have always had wonderful crops from your seed. Last year, the oats did exceptionally well.—Mr. Peter Hager, R. D. 1, Lena, Wis.



SOY BEANS

Soy Beans are now recognized as one of the most profitable crops that can be grown, especially in the Corn Belt. Generally speaking, they require about the same temperature as corn. Being legumes, they are wonderful soil improvers; they may be used either as a hay crop, pasture crop, soiling crop, or for the beans. Under favorable conditions Soy Beans will produce 12 tons per acre of fresh fodder, rich in protein and fat, which makes an excellent forage to mix in with fodder corn. Will frequently produce 25 to 40 bushels per acre of the richest possible foodstuffs where grown for seed, and it is claimed that butter is more finely flavored when the cows are fed the ground beans. Very drought resistant and produce an abundance of nutritious feed when pastures are brown and dry.

Soy Beans make a good growth on poor soils, especially if inoculated; succeed on acid soil where clover and alfalfa will not do; will grow as far north and south as corn and cotton; they are a splendid rotation crop, either short or whole season; they are equal pound for pound to oil meal in feeding value; they build up the soil and are a splendid green manure crop; they may be cut for hay any time after the pods begin to form. Many of our customers grow Soy Beans with their corn, planting them at the same time as they do not interfere with the cultivation of the corn. This gives them two crops at harvest time or they let the sheep or hogs in to feed on the beans. Sheep or hogs will leave the corn practically undisturbed until the beans are gone. A crop of Soy Beans grown on your land will prove one of the best investments you ever made. Sow 30 lbs. in drills per acre, or 2 bu. (120 lbs.), broadcast.

SALZER'S EARLY BLACK

This variety is very much grown in Wisconsin, particularly in the northern sections, for forage and ensilage. The seed itself is jet black. Dwarf habit, hence not so much planted with corn. Chiefly used for emergency hay crops. 4303—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 55c; 15 lbs., \$1.45; 25 lbs., \$2.10; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50. Bags free.



Field Peas

Manchu
Soy
Beans

INOCULATE
THIS SEED
WITH
STIMUGERM

BLACK EYEBROW

Seeds are black with brown saddle and black seed scar. It is also from Manchuria and about like Manchu in growth and date of maturing. Specially adapted to northern conditions for both grain and hay. One of the best for planting with corn. 4310—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00. Bags free.

MEDIUM YELLOW

Popular throughout the Central States. Is quite early and produces a heavy crop of beans, which makes it desirable. 4302—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 15 lbs., 98c; 25 lbs., \$1.45; 50 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$4.75. Bags free.

MANCHU

This is by far the most popular Soy Bean in the middle west. It is a medium early variety, and it matures dry beans in about 100 days. The Manchu is almost unanimously considered to be the best of all Soy Beans for any purpose.

Seeds are yellow with a peculiar black seed scar. It is a medium variety, originally from Northern Manchuria, and larger and later than Ito San. The Wisconsin Experimental Station recommends this variety for hay and silage, and as being one of the best to plant with corn for silage. 4309—Lb., 17c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., 95c; 25 lbs., \$1.30; 50 lbs., \$2.40; 100 lbs., \$4.25. Bags free.

SOY BEAN MIXTURE

Produces a scientifically mixed blend of Soy Beans that for genuine merit will please the most exacting. 4308—Lb., 16c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., 97c; 25 lbs., \$1.35; 50 lbs., \$2.45; 100 lbs., \$4.35. Bags free.

FIELD PEAS

YELLOW CANADA FIELD

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
STIMUGERM

A variety of field peas grown throughout the north and northwest, also in Canada, a strain so hardy that they do well on any soil suitable for oats or spring wheat. Plowed under as a fertilizer, they rank next to Red Clover. They can be grown alone for fodder purposes and green manure, but for a dairy feed it is more profitable to mix them with oats, rye or barley, and to cut for hay when the oats are heading out. Hay is of the finest quality, and cattle, horses and sheep thrive on it. Can be sown with oats at the rate of 2 bushels of peas and 2 bushels of oats for a double crop and threshing at one time and separating with a cleaner. 60 lbs. in one bushel.

4655—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; 1/2 bu., \$1.60; bu., \$3.00; 2 1/2 bu., \$7.40; 5 bu., \$14.45; 10 bu., \$28.00. Bags free.

I have a dry land farm here and always have good success with your seeds.—Mr. Frank J. Bergans, R. D. "B," Kit Carson, Colorado.



Salzer's Wisconsin Grown Sand Vetch

The Great Soil Reclaimer, Drought Resister and Hay Producer

Sand Vetch is also known under the terms of Winter Vetch and Hairy Vetch. For soil improvement, there is hardly any crop that fits in so well under all conditions as Vetch. It is a heavy carrier of root tubercles and these increase in cold weather more than on any other legume. It will do well on poor lands where clover would fail. It needs a good seed bed with plenty of moisture to begin with, but when once established it will stand almost any degree of heat, cold, or drought. Salzer's Sand Vetch will supply a very succulent forage from early spring until late fall and will remain green under snow all winter long, giving your stock the first green forage in early spring.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARSETTE

A perennial, leguminous plant belonging to the same family as Clover and Alfalfa, of branching and spreading habit and growing over three feet high. Its flowers are numerous and of a showy red color. It produces two and more cuttings of hay or seed in a single season. Sainfoin, like all Clover, is very beneficial to the land.

It is especially valuable for growing on poor land and barren hillsides, but produces on good land, enormous quantities of splendid nutritious food which is greedily eaten by all stock. If wanted for hay, cut just before the flowering period. Sainfoin has been made to render the best service in providing pasture for sheep and soiling food for cattle and horses. In many localities in Europe, especially in the south of England, it is considered indispensable on the sheep farms.

The American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois, says, "Espace, or Sainfoin, is next to the clovers, the best honey plant. After the fruit bloom and the fading of the dandelions there occurs a long yield-pause which first terminates with the blossoming of the white clover. Between these times there is but a feeble yield. This situation constrains me to point out to all of those beekeepers who in their pursuit have to record a yield-pause from the end of May until mid-June, the great value of Sainfoin, and to recommend its cultivation where the natural conditions are present for the growth of this plant. Sainfoin, requires a limy soil. The Sainfoin, like all legumes, is further dependent upon soil bacteria, or inoculation before planting.

"Sainfoin, like all legumes, is a nitrogen fixing and enriches the soil with this important plant-nourishing substance in a very significant way. It is therefore a very good crop to precede the winter grains or corn. Sainfoin blossoms toward the end of May or during the beginning of June.

For planting on poor land, for good hay, and for bee pasturage, plant Sainfoin. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.

4265 — Lb., 32c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$1.05; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 1/2 bu., \$5.70; bu., \$11.10; 100 lbs., \$18.00. Bags extra at 35c.



Sainfoin or Esparssette

Sow in Spring or in Fall at the rate of 40 to 50 Pounds Sand Vetch with about 1/2 Bu. of Barley or Oats in Spring, and Winter Rye in Fall. The grain will greatly assist the Vetch in checking the weed growth, as the Vetch starts rather slowly. The grain will also furnish variety if used for pasture and will provide stems on which the Vetch may climb, which will make it easier to cut and harvest the crop. To sow Vetch with a nurse crop has always given the best results. If wanted alone, however, Vetch is sown at the rate of 40 to 60 pounds per acre broadcast, or less amount in drills 30 inches apart. If grown the latter way it can be cultivated while the plants are young but they soon will cover the ground densely.

Every dairyman and stock-breeder in the United States should have a field of Sand Vetch and if he tries it once, he will never be without it. We offer only Wisconsin Grown seed.

4727—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid; 5 lbs., 90c; 15 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$3.90; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$14.50. Bags extra at 35c.

Spring Vetches or Tares

Like Alfalfa, the Superiority of Vetches for feeding lies in the great amount of protein it contains. As in Alfalfa, its huge soil restoring capacity is one of its greatest values. It is not only highly relished as a fodder and grain crop, but it increases the milk supply of milch cows and produces flesh rapidly in stock. Spring Vetch is an annual. It has all the good qualities of Sand Vetch, except that it must be sown every spring and is an annual. It should be sown early in spring, at the rate of 60 to 80 lbs. per acre. If sown in connection with oats use 50 lbs. Spring Vetch to 32 lbs. oats per acre.

4730—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 15 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$9.95. Bags extra at 35c.

Sand Vetch and Oats for Hay or Pasture

Just the thing you have been looking for. A rich pasture or a bountiful hay crop. It is secured by sowing our mixture of Sand Vetch and Oats.

The method of culture is simple. Plow and harrow your field carefully and then seed at the rate of 6 1/2 lbs. of our Mixture per acre, any time before May 20th, covering the seed about 2 1/2 inches. In six weeks the field should be ready for pasture, and in nine weeks, if not pastured, should return a luxuriant crop of most excellent hay. In our mixture of Sand Vetch and Oats we use an oat especially adapted for this purpose, one giving best results in conjunction with the Vetch.

4728—Not prepaid: 50 lbs., \$3.75; 62 1/2 lbs. (sufficient for 1 acre), \$4.65; 100 lbs., \$7.00. Bags extra at 15c and 35c each.

We think no seeds are as reliable as Salzer's and have used them for several generations.—Sara Beyrer, R. D. 3, Box 132, Niles, Mich.

SALZER'S EARLY SIX WEEKS POTATOES

We are nationally known as the largest retail seed potato house in the country, and handle more varieties of potatoes than any other company. Our seed is grown in the fertile Eagle Valley and Red River Valley of Northern Minnesota, two districts which have not as yet been surpassed for quality seed. All of our potatoes are U. S. Government Grade No. 1, that is, seed stock that is practically free from scab, blight, dry rot and damage caused by disease and graded to a minimum size of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The stock is not state certified, as frankly, the most of our customers hesitate in paying the increased cost, but all of our potatoes are grown for seed only, are about as pure as can be grown, and are strong and healthy.

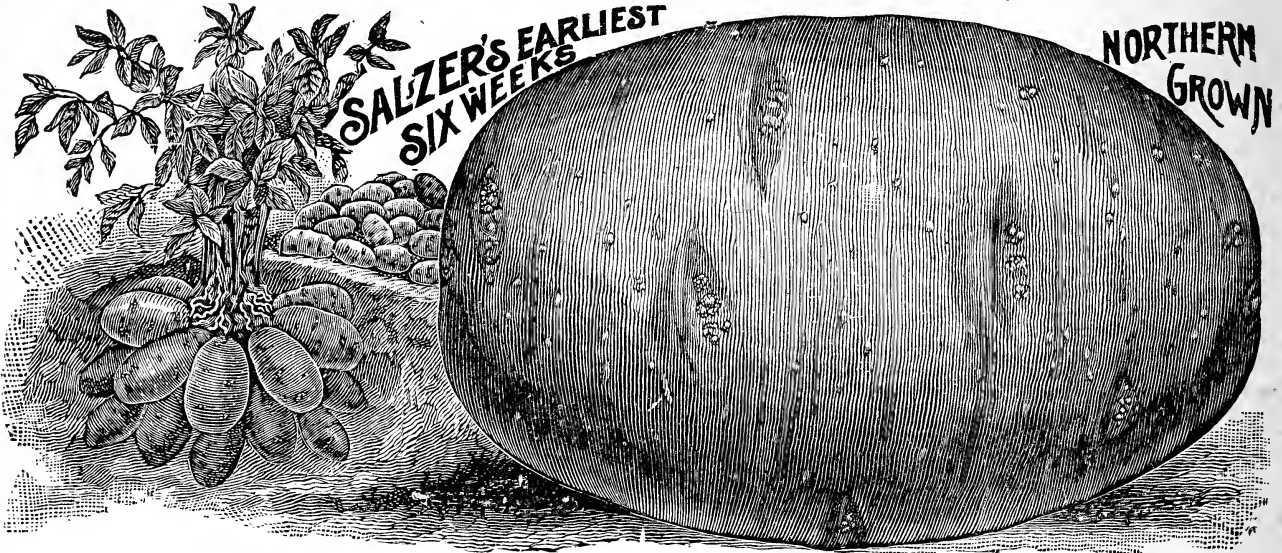
Salzer's Early Six Weeks stands alone as the great earliest general purpose Potato! Salzer's Early Six Weeks is the best Potato of the age. It is ahead of Salzer's Earliest in quality and yield, although not quite so early, but is 10 days earlier than Early Ohio, Early Rose, etc. There is another great advantage in planting Salzer's Early Six Weeks Potatoes and that

is that it has never failed to produce a good crop of extremely early, very large tubers.

Salzer's Early Six Weeks is fit for market everywhere in just about six weeks. It is good for midsummer, it is good for late summer, it is good for fall, and it is magnificent to put into winter quarters, where it will keep splendidly and give you the finest flavored, best quality eating Potatoes imaginable. If we had but one Potato to plant, this would be the Potato every time. Acre for acre yields from 200 to 400 bushels.

It is a rapid, strong, robust grower. Tubers are numerous and compact in the hill. Skin is pink and smooth. The flesh is white and cooks mealy, dry and floury. Round to oblong in shape. Salzer's Early Six Weeks Potato is one of the best market varieties for all sections of the country.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.75; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$8.10; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$23.85; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$39.00. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.



EARLY EUREKA

An extra early potato, remarkable for its drought resistance and its ability to mature heavy yields before the hot, dry summer sets in. For an early potato it is noted for its keeping qualities. The white flesh has a delightful flavor and cooks mealy. It is almost round in appearance and produces uniform tubers. The skin is smooth and snowy white. It never seems to have blight and has no cores or black specks.

The vines are wonderfully vigorous and the tubers lie close together in the hills. On account of the heavy foliage it can withstand heat and drought. It never takes second growth. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.75; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$8.10; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$23.85; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$39.00. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.

SALZER'S EARLIEST

This is the earliest Red Potato in the world. Every Potato is beautiful as a picture. There is no variety that we know of that makes so handsome an appearance, that is so extremely early as Salzer's Earliest. It is the Potato that gets there in earliness quicker than any other variety on earth.

464 BUSHELS PER ACRE

The Rural New Yorker, the greatest American authority on Potatoes, has this to say regarding Salzer's Earliest: "Of the 58 kinds of Early Potatoes on trial this season Salzer's Earliest proved to be the earliest. The yield was at the rate of 464 bushels to the acre, the Potato being round and of a reddish color like the early Bermuda Potatoes. The flesh is white and the quality very good." It is of a roundish shape, medium size and considering its extreme earliness, yields heavily. Uniform in size, smooth reddish skin, shallow eyes, flesh snow white. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.75; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$8.10; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$23.85; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$39.00. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c.

SALZER'S EARLY ROSE

Salzer's Early Rose is another famous, popular, standard and distinct early sort. In shape it is oblong to long, rather flattened, snow white excellent quality flesh, reddish skin, yields heavily; a very desirable early potato that always sells at high prices everywhere and always gives satisfaction. Resists blight. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.75; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$8.10; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$23.85; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$39.00. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.



Your Six Weeks Potatoes are the finest of any kind that I ever raised.—Mr. John M. Street, R. D. 8, Lebanon, Ind.

SALZER'S PEDIGREE RED RIVER EXTRA EARLY OHIO

Money Makers, Very Early, Extra Fine Cooking Qualities, No Black Cores, Heavy Yielders, Always Dependable! Skin is light reddish pink, smooth, and the flesh is white, firm, fine grained and unexcelled in quality. Tubers run uniform, medium to large in size, oval in shape, with blunt, rounded ends, and shallow eyes. No waste in peeling Salzer's Ohios! Will keep until May or June.

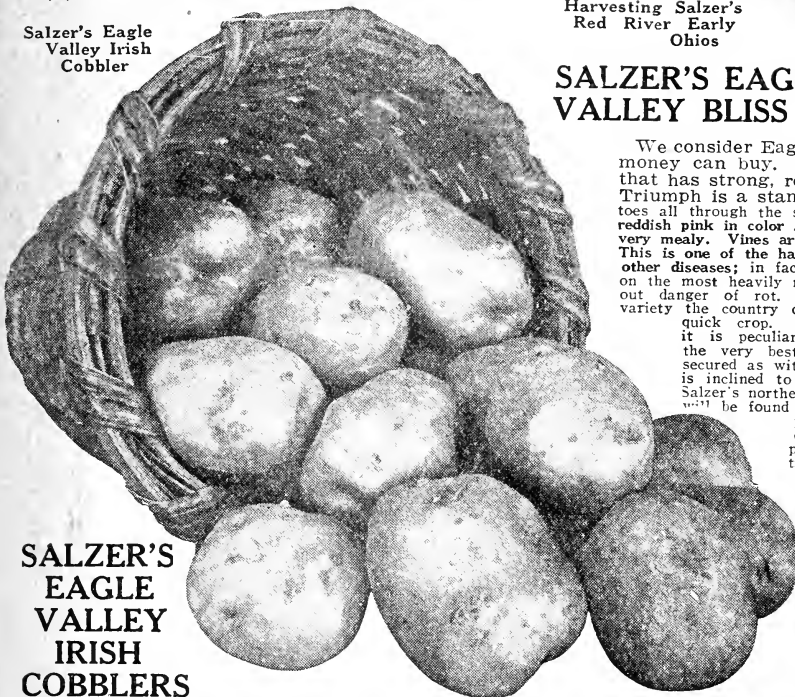
Salzer's Pedigree Red River Extra Early Ohios are ideal for the home gardener, and at market they always sell on sight! Vines are upright, allowing easy cultivation, and the tubers are set in a compact clump near the surface so that digging is easy. Adapted to every locality in the U. S. Yields heavily. Don't plant run out stock. Insist upon Salzer's true genuine stock, for heaviest yields of cleaner, better, and scab free potatoes. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 70c; bu., \$2.50; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$7.35; 9 bu., \$21.60; 15 bu., \$35.25. Barrels extra, 25c each.

EAGLE VALLEY EARLY OHIOS

Same fine characteristics as the above, except that this strain is grown in the Great Eagle Valley potato district in Minnesota. Wonderfully fine stock and produces bountifully.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 70c; bu., \$2.50; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$7.35; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$21.60; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$35.25. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.

Salzer's Eagle
Valley Irish
Cobbler



SALZER'S EAGLE VALLEY IRISH COBBLERS

The Irish Cobbler is one of the most reliable, and fast becoming one of the most popular of the early varieties. It is famous for its clean white skin, heavy yield, and fine quality. The South Dakota Station says it is the highest yielding sort grown in S. D. over a 3 year period. Skin is of handsome cream-white color, and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, and is a good keeper; in short, it is one of the best all around early potatoes now on the market, maturing in about seven weeks, with tubers uniformly smooth, round, plump, and eyes strong and well developed.

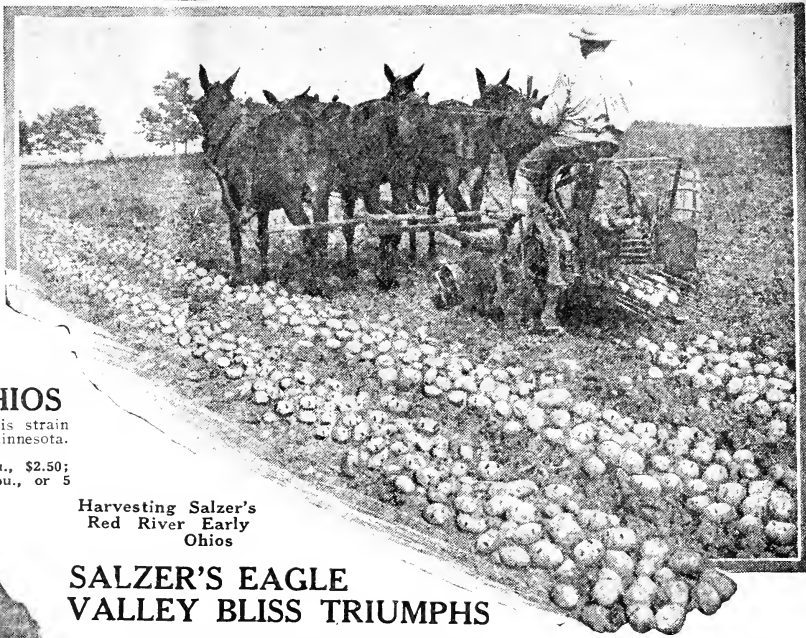
Cobblers do well anywhere. Flesh is a beautiful white color. The vines make short upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. It is noted for producing few, if any small potatoes, so that you can market the whole crop.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; bu., \$2.50; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$7.35; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$21.60; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$35.25. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.

SALZER'S PRIZETAKER

We think it is the finest of the late reddish skinned Potatoes—it has a tremendously large demand all over the United States; if same is planted once it will seldom be omitted from the farm—owing to its superb quality and big yield. It has yielded at the rate of 500 bu. per acre. It is a magnificent, large, round tuber, slightly flattened, with a reddish skin and white flesh, very rich and delightful flavor, splendid either for cooking, baking or slicing; indeed, it is one of the very best late all round Potatoes known. We strongly recommend it.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$6.90; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.



Harvesting Salzer's
Red River Early
Ohios

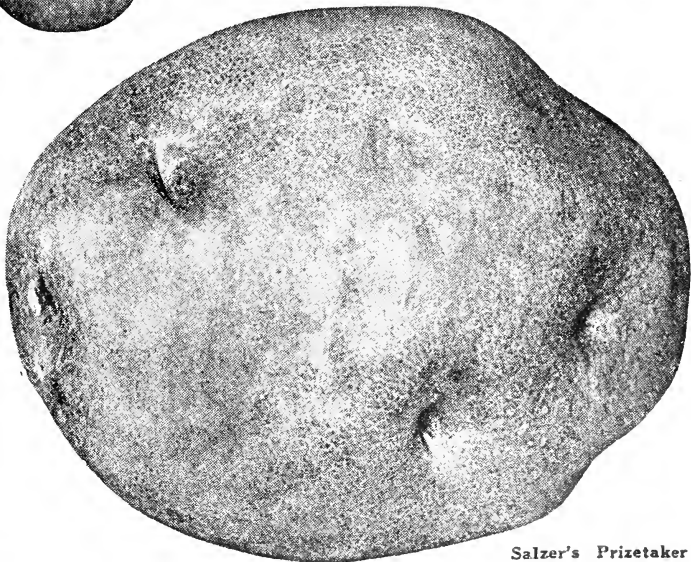
SALZER'S EAGLE VALLEY BLISS TRIUMPHS

We consider Eagle Valley Bliss Triumphs the best strain of Triumphs money can buy. Clean, fresh, plump, vigorous, fully matured stock that has strong, robust seed life. Has yielded 500 bu. per acre! Bliss Triumph is a standard extra early and one of the leading early potatoes all through the south. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color and have shallow eyes. Flesh is white, fine grained and cooks very mealy. Vines are small and compact, with short, thick stalks and broad leaves. This is one of the hardiest varieties known, and is not susceptible to rot, scab and other diseases; in fact, it can be grown on the most heavily manured land without danger of rot. It is a standard variety the country over for making a quick crop. With this variety it is peculiarly important that the very best seed possible be secured as with run out stock it is inclined to be a shy yielder. Salzer's northern grown Triumphs will be found the best and most productive strain obtainable for all parts of the country.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 70c; bu., \$2.50; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$7.35; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$21.60; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$35.25. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.

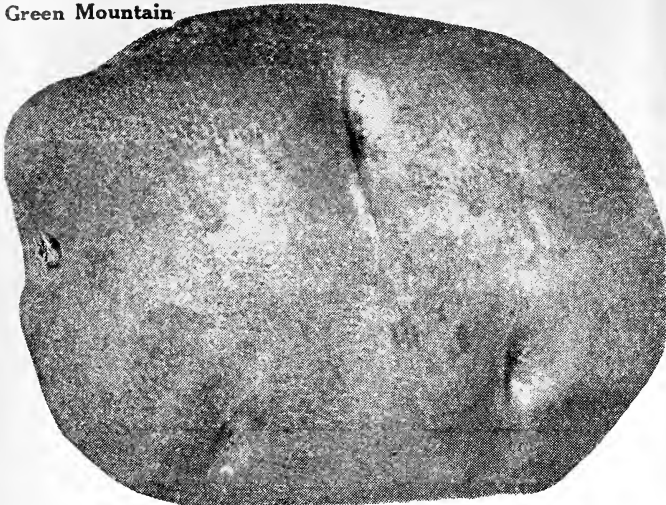


Bliss Triumph



Salzer's Prizetaker

Green Mountain

**SALZER'S RUSSET RURAL**

One of the best known, most popular late varieties of white potatoes. It is a big cropper and of fine, attractive appearance. Stands up well under adverse climate and soil conditions. Skin is of a fairly pronounced russet color. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$6.90; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00.

SALZER'S EAGLE VALLEY RURAL

Salzer's Eagle Valley Rural does the best on clay soils and black soils, but it is the universal sort for all soils. It will perhaps stand more neglect and do better under unfavorable conditions than any other main crop sort. Its shallow eyes are few and far between. Flesh white and mealy, and is scab proof and disease resistant to a marked degree. The tubers are nearly round, flattened with a very smooth white skin. Medium late and a good drought resister; although it is a heavy yielder, it grows but few and small vines. It is very hardy and will stand the heaviest manuring without getting scabby or spotted. For this reason it is one of the most desirable for farmers and growers for the market. 250 to 300 bu. is not an unusual yield. It is especially adapted to northern sections, where it is very popular on account of its keeping qualities and yield.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$6.90; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00.

SALZER'S MCKINLEY

This fine late potato, an improved type of the Green Mountain, was introduced by us in 1899. It thrives almost everywhere and on good soils the absence of small tubers is remarkable. Eyes are few, in shape it is oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened, creamy white skin, white flesh, and free from any diseases. Of vigorous growth and withstands climatic conditions. A heavy yielder. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$6.90; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Sir Walter Raleigh resembles the Eagle Valley Rural in shape, but is a little more buff in color, and it is from four to six days earlier. Tubers are good, large size, few small ones, nearly round; skin and flesh pure white, fine quality, almost blight proof. A sure yielder where other sorts fail. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER

A distinct valuable main crop sort. The tubers attain a large size, have very smooth skin, and are nearly round in shape but flattened. The eyes are very few and shallow. It is a healthy, vigorous and very productive variety. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$6.90; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00.

CARMEN No. 3

A white late potato known everywhere. It is a tremendous cropper, of immense size, and in great demand. No better cooker or keeper can be had. It has few and shallow eyes, creamy white skin and flesh, tubers large and oblong. Immune to blight, drought and bugs. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$6.90; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATO EYES

The fertile eyes are cut only from the same high grade stocks as listed in our catalog. Orders are booked and shipped at planting time.

Any varieties, your selection: 20 Eyes, 50c; 60 Eyes, \$1.10; 100 Eyes, \$1.60; 250 Eyes, \$3.00; 500 Eyes, \$5.50; 1,000 Eyes, \$9.95, postpaid. No orders accepted for less than 20 eyes of one variety.

EAGLE VALLEY GREEN MOUNTAIN

This is a very reliable late variety. It is increasing in popularity wherever known and, in fact, in many sections it has now superseded all other main crop varieties. It is earlier than most other late sorts. It thrives in all soils, especially on sandy soils, and in all localities, yielding big crops of large, smooth, white skinned tubers of oblong to roundish form, somewhat flattened. On good soils the potatoes are all of good size, entirely free of small tubers. The surface is often netted, of bright appearance. Eyes are few and well distributed. The flesh is white, solid, fine grained, cooks white, dry and mealy. It has a very fine flavor. It seems to be entirely free of all diseases, scab, etc.

This is one of the varieties of potatoes to tie to, owing to the fact of its ability to overcome in its sturdy, vigorous growth, poor soil, climatic conditions and many other things that enter into and make the growing a failure. Such an experience is seldom, yes, never met with when you plant Salzer's Eagle Valley Green Mountain. It is always there with the goods. Rain or shine, drouth or wet, it seems always to deliver the potatoes in fall, and you can plow up bushel after bushel in ordinary soil. There are very few late potatoes equal to the Salzer's Eagle Valley Green Mountain. The vines are large, spreading, bright green; they grow very vigorously. It can't be beat for eating qualities.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$6.90; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00.

RUSSET BURBANK

The best baking potato on the market today, commonly known in many sections as the Idaho Baker. Either cooked or baked, the pearly white, dry and mealy flesh cannot be surpassed. Potatoes are good size, elongated, shallow eyes and have a beautiful russet and netted skin. Because of this netted skin, it is sometimes known as the "Peanut Potato." Salzer's Russet Burbank is a heavy cropping late maturing sort, but should be planted on rich ground for best results. On poor ground, the potatoes do not reach a large size. Because of its heavy netted skin, it is hardly ever affected with scab and is highly resistant to blight and other potato diseases. Has yielded 300 to 400 bu. per acre. Whether your planting is large or small you should plant some of Salzer's Russet Burbanks this year.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., \$6.90; 9 bu., \$20.25; 15 bu., \$33.00.

SCAB PROOF GOLDEN RUSSET

The crowning merits of this potato are its immense yield, beautiful, attractive appearance and scab-proof habit.

Salzer's Scab Proof Golden Russet is a medium early, handsome variety of oblong shape and light yellow skin, which is completely covered with a thick, close, greyish netting. The flesh is pure white; cooks dry and floury, and is of fine flavor. It has been planted in all parts of the country and has proved everywhere a good cropper, yielding in some sections as much as 500 bu. per acre. It does well on most any kind of soil, stands drought to a remarkable degree and keeps exceptionally well. It is unusually uniform in shape and in period of ripening. Unexcelled for table quality, mealy and delightful in flavor. As a shipper and keeper it cannot be beaten.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bu., \$2.35; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., \$6.90; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., \$20.25; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., \$33.00.



Add 25c extra for each barrel, if potatoes are to be shipped in barrels. Bags are Free.

Salzer's
Eagle
Valley Rural

I received the Six Weeks Potatoes in fine condition and am well pleased with them.—Mr. John Bauer, R. D. 2, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

LATIGOTAN

Weatherproof Team Harness No. 561 $\frac{3}{4}$

Made of Latigotan waterproof harness leather throughout. Latigotan waterproof leather is left in its natural color, with no blacking or chemical dye on the grain to cause rot or cracking of the grain. Contains more oils and greases which gives it longer life and protection against the weather and a greater tensile strength.

BRIDLES—Ring crown; combination front and winker; 7-8 inch nose band; 5-8 inch throat straps, 1-inch checks; 1 1-4 inch crown; 3-4 inch round side reins; 3-4 inch long flat centers; cup blinds; buckle swivel on throat straps; 3-4-inch bar buckle bit straps; No. 47 joint bits.

LINES—1 1-8 inch x 20 ft. No. 1880 buckles and flat spring snaps.

TRACES—1 3-4 inch x 6 feet; 3 solid ply 3-row stitched; 1 1-2 inch belly band billets; safe at front end of trace with jointed hame clip; No. 45 6-link heel chains.

HIP and TURNBACKS—Three-ring style hip and turnbacks, with side trace carrier; 1 1-8 inch hip straps with slip safes and conway buckles, and 1 1-8 inch divided turnbacks.

BREECHING BODY—2 1-4 inch, heavy folded, 44-inch long with 1 1-2 inch layer; 1 1-4-inch heavy single strap, side strap sewed in dee; mud lugs 1-inch wide with 2-inch slip safe.

CHECK-UP STRAP—7-8 inch.

BREAST STRAPS—1 1-2 inches wide heavy single straps with roller buckle and twin loops, japanned slides in center.

PADS—5-inch leather top and bottom with 1 1-2-inch double market straps; roller buckle and leather loops; metal Colorado bridges.

POLE STRAPS—1 1-2-inch heavy single straps with ring at back end and buckle and leather loop at front end.

COLLAR STRAPS—7-8 inch leather loops and roller buckle sewed.

SPREADER STRAPS—5-8 inch, with white Duranced ring.

HAME STRAPS—1 inch wide, twin loops and roller buckle rivited.

HAMES—all steel, bolt, with nickel ball top; fit sizes 19-inch to 22-inch collars.

BELLY BANDS—Folded, 1 1-2 inch layer roller buckles and leather loops.

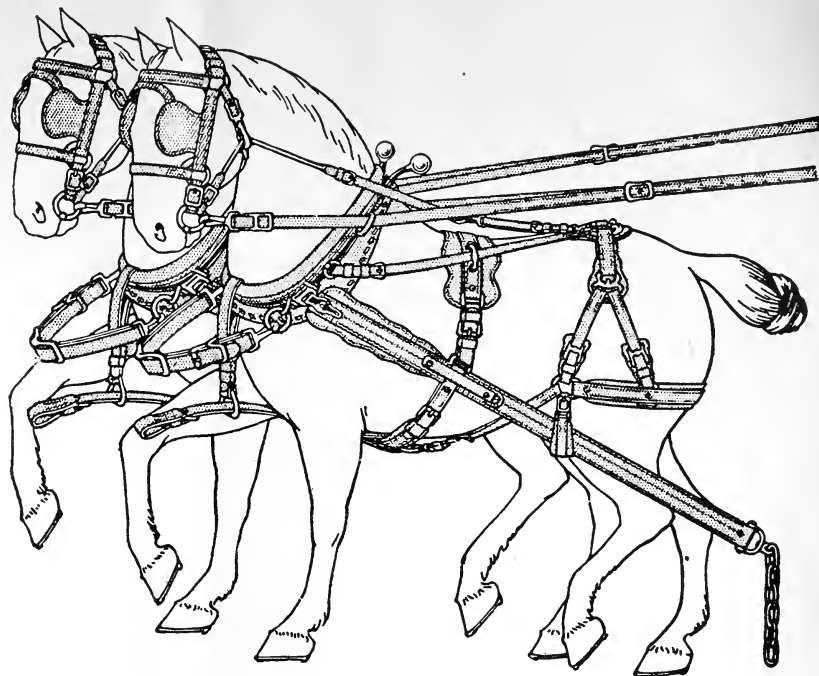
TRIMMINGS—Cadmium (like nickel), plain, no spots.

PRICES

1 3-4 inch traces, collars not included, per set, \$56.45, freight paid.

1 1-2 inch traces (otherwise same as above) collars not included, per set, \$54.95, freight paid.

Harness is shipped separate from seed orders.



No Dyes

No Weight-fillers

No Injurious chemicals

LATIGOTAN

Weatherproof Harness

A new and better harness from a new and better leather

LATIGOTAN is the trade name of a superior new tannage resulting from scientific research and producing in leather a fiber that gives extra wear without extra cost.

In LATIGOTAN there are no dyes or chemicals to produce rot or cracking of grain—no weight-fillers to displace the natural oils and greases that are essential to longer life and greater strength.

Even the linen thread with which LATIGOTAN is sewed is natural gray in color, without a trace of dye.

Customers who have ordered Salzer's Latigotan Harness are delighted with the extraordinary amount of natural greases in it; they know what that means in quality, strength and long wear. It is the nearest approach to a wear proof, weatherproof leather ever produced and is 25% stronger by actual test than any other we know of. Every set we have sent out has given perfect satisfaction.

My neighbor was so well pleased with your Seed Potatoes that I am sending you an order.—Mr. John Hanzel, R. D. 2, Box 55, Dundee, Ill.

ATLACIDE (Calcium Chlorate)

A powerful combatant of quack grass, poison ivy, thistle, and other bad farm weeds. Any farmer who has had a patch of quack grass or other weeds knows the tremendous amount of labor necessary to eradicate these troublesome pests. Atlacide Weed Killer (Calcium Chlorate) is non-poisonous and offers you a simple, inexpensive method of overcoming patches of weeds. Simply apply it and the weeds are killed out without danger to humans or farm stock. Indispensable for removing highway weeds and weeds in the corners of your farm, which quickly spread and depreciate your crops. The smaller size is in powder form and is dusted on dry. The drums are bulk and may be applied dry or in solution. Directions with can or drum.

1 lb. can (kills 100 sq. ft. weeds), 59c; 3½ lb. size (kills 400 sq. ft.), \$1.75, postpaid. Not prepaid: 50 lb. drum (kills 5,000 sq. ft.), at 20c lb.; 100 lb. drum (kills 10,000 sq. ft.), at 19c lb.; 200 lb. drum (kills 20,000 sq. ft.), at 18c per lb. Freight allowed on 200 lb. drums.

PEAT

AMERICAN PEAT—A valuable humus for making heavy soil friable or for building up sandy and poor soil. 5 lbs., 49c; 10 lbs., 92c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 100 lb. bag, \$2.95; 5 bags, \$13.95.

GERMAN PEAT—Imported from Germany. Valuable as a soil builder but indispensable for poultry houses, poultry runs, and for clean stable bedding for all stock. Absorbs a tremendous amount of water and cattle excretions. Weight, about 160 lbs. Not prepaid: Per bale, \$4.50; 5 bales, \$19.95.

CLOSING OUT!

We are closing out on the following three items, and offer them to our customers as long as they last, at the following low prices. They are old styles, but are a wonderful buy for the money,—considerably below cost.

IMPROVED DOUBLE WHEEL CULTIVATOR—May be used as a double wheel hoe, plow, or cultivator astride the row during early cultivation and as a single wheel cultivator between the rows later on. Adding seeder parts will make the machine complete. Shipping weight, 35 lbs. Formerly sold at \$11.50. While they last, not prepaid, at \$4.95.

IMPROVED SINGLE WHEEL CULTIVATOR—Formerly sold at \$10.50. Shipping weight, 35 lbs. While they last, not prepaid, at \$4.25.

PLANET JR. NO. 17, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW—Has a pair of 6 in. hoes, a plow, and a set of cultivator teeth; an outfit sufficient for most garden work. Shipping weight, 24 lbs. Formerly sold at \$8.00. While they last, not prepaid, at \$3.75.



Picture at left illustrates fertile root nodules developed by inoculation.

STIMUGERM LEGUME INOCULATION

The Best Inoculation for all Legume Seeds Means Better Crops, Better Soils, Less Fertilizer Expense. Alfalfa, Clovers, Soybeans, Cowpeas, Vetch, Peanuts, all thrive into Bumper Crops when properly inoculated with STIMUGERM pure-breed cultures.

What STIMUGERM Is

STIMUGERM is a culture of bacteria especially selected and bred for maximum vitality and ability to form nodules and take nitrogen from the air. They are carried in a sterilized, finely ground, porous humus which acts as a natural home for them—keeps them fresh, active and vigorous.

We recommend that all legume seeds be inoculated before planting.
EVERY CAN IS DATED and guaranteed for one year.

Inoculation is simple and inexpensive.

Garden Peas, Garden Beans
6000—Garden size (15
lb. size).....\$0.25
All Vetches, Field Peas,
Sweet Peas, Garden Peas
6002—½ bu. size.....\$0.35
6003—1 bu. size......60
6004—2 bu. size......1.10
6026—5 bu. size......2.25

Medium, Mammoth, Alsike
White Dutch, Crimson
Clovers
6017—¼ bu. size.....\$0.35
6018—½ bu. size......60
6019—1 bu. size......1.00
6020—2½ bu. size......2.25

Prices of Stimugerm Include Postage.
Order by number according to the crop you wish to inoculate.

Alfalfa, White Sweet, Yellow
Sweet Clover, Hubam
and Esparsette
6021—¼ bu. size.....\$0.35
6022—½ bu. size......60
6023—1 bu. size......1.00
6024—2½ bu. size......2.25
Soy Beans
6014—½ bu. size.....\$0.35

6015—1 bu. size......60
6016—2 bu. size......1.10
6027—5 bu. size......2.25
Field Beans, White Wonder,
Great Northern, Navy Beans
6010—½ bu. size.....\$0.35
6011—1 bu. size......60
6012—2 bu. size......1.10
6025—5 bu. size......2.25

The finest Irish Cobblers I ever saw raised in this state were from your seed potatoes—
Mr. S. D. Hearn, Roscoe, Texas.

DISINFECTANTS

Disinfect your seed corn, oats and potatoes this year for larger yields. Government and State Experimental Stations all over the United States highly recommend the use of the following disinfectants for higher germination, increased yields, prevention of blight, rot and decay. Full cultural instructions with every package. All disinfectants can be shipped by Express or Freight only—no Mail. Although poisonous, they do not injure the seed, even when too heavy an application is made. Include them with your freight order and we will put them in one of the sacks. Directions on each package.

Ceresan

A Dust Disinfectant for Wheat, Oats, Barley and other Cereals. 2 oz. treat 1 bu. wheat, rye, or sorghum; 3 oz. treat 1 bu. barley or oats.

Sizes	Freight or Express
5660—8-oz. tin.....	\$0.50
5661—1-lb. tin.....	.75
5662—5-lb. tin.....	3.00

Semesan

Disinfectant for Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plant Diseases. As a dust, 1 lb. treats 240 to 480 lbs. seeds, depending upon their size; as a liquid, 1 lb. treats 1,000 lbs. average seed.

Sizes	Freight or Express
5654—2-oz. tin.....	\$0.50
5655—1-lb. tin.....	2.75
5656—5-lb. tin.....	13.00

Semesan, Jr.

A Dust Disinfectant for Seed Corn. Improves quality and crop yields. 2 oz. treat 1 bu. seed corn; a 5 lb. tin treats 40 bu. corn. Order with your corn and we will put in one of the bags.

Sizes	Freight or Express
5657—4-oz. tin.....	\$0.50
5658—1-lb. tin.....	1.75
5659—5-lb. tin.....	8.00

Semesan Bel

An Instantaneous Dip Disinfectant for Seed Potatoes. Controls potato diseases. 1 lb. treats 16 to 20 bu. of seed potatoes. Order with your potatoes and we will put in one of the bags.

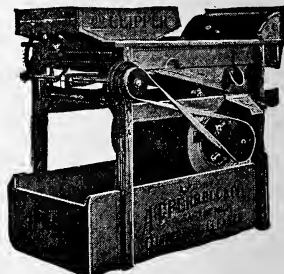
Sizes	Freight or Express
5675—4-oz. tin.....	\$0.50
5676—1-lb. tin.....	1.75
5677—5-lb. tin.....	8.00

IMPROVED CLIPPER CLEANER

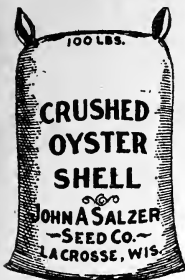
A perfect Clover, Timothy, Grain, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley and Seed Cleaner. A complete set of 12 screens with each mill for cleaning grain, seed, beans, peas, etc. A perfect corn grader. Can be run as power machine.

4902—No. 1B. Capacity, wheat and other grain, 20 bu. per hour; clover and other seed, 10 bu. per hour. Shipping weight, 185 lbs. Length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in. Price, \$35.00, f. o. b. factory.

4903—No. 2B. Capacity, wheat and other grains, 25 bu. per hour; clover and other seeds, 15 bu. per hour. Price, \$41.50, f. o. b. factory.



RADIUM CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL



To secure best results in poultry raising, the use of shell is positively necessary. Oyster Shell contains carbonate of lime, which is a material absolutely necessary for the formation of egg shells, the building of the feathers and the strengthening of sinews. Prevents soft shelled eggs, prevents hens eating their eggs. It makes the eggs larger and heavier.

4832—5 lbs., 31c, postpaid. Not prepaid; 10 lbs., 18c; 25 lbs., 33c; 100 lbs., \$1.10; 500 lbs., \$5.15.

Order Nitragin According to the Seed You Wish to Inoculate

"NITRAGIN" is the trade-mark for the special germ, or bacteria, that acts on the legume root, draws nitragin from the air and converts it into plant food.

We recommend that all Legumes be inoculated either with Nitragin or with STIMUGERM, for earlier and heavier yields, and to enrich the soil for future crops.

Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Sweet Peas

Postpaid Prices

6100—Garden size (15 lb. size)\$0.20

Soy Beans

6131—1 bu. size.....\$0.40
6132—2 bu. size..... .70
6133—5 bu. size..... 1.50
6134—10 bu. size..... 2.50

Vetches, Field Peas, Garden Peas, Sweet Peas

6111—½ bu. size.....\$0.40
6112—1 bu. size..... .60
6130—100 lb. size (1½ bu.) .90
6113—200 lb. size (3½ bu.) 1.70
6114—5 bu. size..... 2.50

Medium, Mammoth, Alsike, White Dutch, Crimson Clovers

Postpaid Prices

6115—¼ bu. size.....\$0.40
6116—½ bu. size..... .60
6117—1 bu. size..... 1.00
6118—2½ bu. size..... 2.45
6119—5 bu. size..... 4.75

Field Beans, Garden Beans, White Wonder, Navy Beans

6107—½ bu. size.....\$0.40
6108—1 bu. size..... .60
6106—100 lb. size (1½ bu.) .90
6109—200 lb. size (3½ bu.) 1.70
6110—5 bu. size..... 2.50

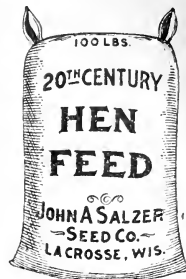
Alfalfa, All Sweet Clovers, Esparsette, and Hubam Clover

6120—¼ bu. size.....\$0.40
6121—½ bu. size..... .60
6122—1 bu. size..... 1.00
6123—2½ bu. size..... 2.45
6124—5 bu. size..... 4.75

RADIUM SCRATCH HEN FEED

A very superior mixed food for maturing chicks and laying hens. The feed is composed of only sound, sweet grain; we never allow any damaged grain to get into this food. The mixture is made carefully and scientifically. The cleanest and best balanced ration on the market today. No shell, no grit. It is a complete food for laying hens. Contains wheat, cracked corn, sunflower, barley, and buckwheat. Licensed and guaranteed.

4829—5 lbs., 44c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., 29c; 25 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$10.65.



	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	500 lbs.
4823—Radium Chick Feed.....	\$0.34	\$0.75	\$1.40	\$2.50	\$11.95
4821—Radium Cracked Corn.....	.32	.60	1.10	2.10	9.95
4825—Pearl Grit, Coarse.....	.15	.24	.40	.75	3.45
4848—Pearl Grit, Fine.....	.16	.25	.43	.80	3.70
4830—Radium Clam Shell.....	.20	.35	.65	1.25	5.95
4826—Radium Chick Charcoal..	.45	1.05	1.95	3.75	18.40
4837—Radium Hen Charcoal..	.42	1.00	1.90	3.70	18.25

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

5560—Fifty pounds of Ford Ammonium Sulphate contains more nitrogen than one ton of manure. It is a highly concentrated product and should be sparingly used. It is always best to apply it as a top dressing when vegetation or foliage is dry, or if applied when vegetation or foliage is wet, the ammonium sulphate should be washed into the ground immediately by a thorough sprinkling. For field crops, apply on ground away from vegetation. Never apply during a hot, dry spell. For general garden use, sprinkle and rake into the soil about 2 lbs. to 1000 square feet just before seeds are planted. For any crop that needs it, apply about 100 pounds per acre, working into the sod before seeding, or broadcasting and harrowing in when fitting the land, or part may be handled this way and the balance used as a top dressing after growth has started. Ammonium sulphate supplies nitrogen alone and enough potash and phosphates should either be already present in the soil or it should be supplied additionally. Price: not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; 250 lbs., \$11.00; 500 lbs., \$21.50; 1000 lbs., \$42.00.

SALZER'S FERTILIZERS

5509—NITRATE OF SODA. We recommend it as a cheap form in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. Remove the lumps before using and break them up. Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre. For the Home Garden apply as a solution one ounce to two gallons of water. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; 250 lbs., \$11.00; 500 lbs., \$21.50; 1000 lbs., \$42.00. Can only be sent by freight.

5538—POTATO CROWDER. This fertilizer is of special use for the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines, fruit trees and all leguminous plants. Use 250 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis: 2-12-6. Not prepaid: 125 lbs., \$3.50; 250 lbs., \$6.75; 500 lbs., \$13.25; 1000 lbs., \$26.00.

5552—FRUIT AND ROOT CROP GROWER. For fruit trees and small fruits, garden truck, tobacco, potatoes, sugar beets, etc. Use 250 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis: 4-8-6. Not prepaid: 125 lbs., \$3.75; 250 lbs., \$7.25; 500 lbs., \$14.25; 1000 lbs., \$28.00.

5512—PHOSPHATE AND POTASH. For general farm crop. An especially good fertilizer for clover and alfalfa, also for strengthening and balancing farm manures. Should not be used on sour loams or heavy clay lands. 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis: 0-16-8. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.70; 125 lbs., \$3.50; 250 lbs., \$6.75; 500 lbs., \$13.25; 1000 lbs., \$26.00.

5510—ACID PHOSPHATE. Sixteen per cent available Animal or bone phosphate in the most desirable form. Used on grain crops and others requiring an excessive amount of phosphoric acid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 125 lbs., \$2.50; 250 lbs., \$4.75; 500 lbs., \$9.25; 1000 lbs., \$18.00.

5511—BONE MEAL FERTILIZER. Made from fresh green bone with an analysis of about 2½ per cent ammonia, 27 per cent phosphoric acid, and 50 per cent bone phosphate. This fertilizer has been steamed in order to give quicker action. Is considered one of the most lasting and result producing fertilizers obtainable. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 125 lbs., \$4.35; 250 lbs., \$8.50; 500 lbs., \$16.50.

5514—CORN GROWER. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, the most essential elements in the production of a maximum corn crop. Nitrogen is also supplied in sufficient quantity to form a well-balanced, complete fertilizer. An excellent brand for black soils. Use 250 to 500 lbs. per acre; half broadcast, balance in hills or drills, mixing thoroughly with the soil before planting. Analysis: 2-12-2. Not prepaid: 125 lbs., \$3.35; 250 lbs., \$6.50; 500 lbs., \$12.75; 1000 lbs., \$24.50.

5526—WHEAT, CORN AND OATS GROWER. For general farm use, but especially adapted for the growing of all cereals. Use at the rate of 250 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis: 2-16-2. Not prepaid: 125 lbs., \$3.75; 250 lbs., \$7.25; 500 lbs., \$14.25; 1000 lbs., \$27.50.

INDEX

	Page
Alfalfa	3-4
Alsike	9
Alsike and Timothy Mix.....	9
Amber Cane	26
Barley	1. 5-6
Beans	16
Bermuda Grass	25
Billion Dollar Grass.....	21
Blue Grass	24
Brome Grass	23
Broom Corn	26
Broom Corn Millet.....	22
Buckwheat	7
Calcium Chlorate	34
Cane	26
Clover	8-10
Corn	11-16
Creeping Bent	25
Crested Dogtail	25
Crimson Clover	8
Darso	27
Disinfectants	34

	Page
Emmer	17
English Blue Grass.....	25
English Rye Grass.....	25
Esparsette	29
Fescues	25
Feterita	27
Field Peas	28
Flax	7
Flint Corn	14-15
Fodder Corn	15-16
Grasses	25
Hairy Vetch	29
Harness	33
Hershey	20
Hog Millet	22
Hog Pasture Mixture.....	36
Hubam Clover	9
Incarinate Clover	8
Inoculation	34, 35
Italian Rye Grass.....	25
Johnson Grass	25
Kafir Corn	27

	Page
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	24
Meadow Fescue	25
Meadow Oat Grass.....	25
Millet	23
Mills, Clipper Cleaner.....	34
Nitragin	35
Oats	18-19
Orchard Grass	25
Pasture Mixtures.....	25
Pencilaria	23
Perennial Rye Grass.....	25
Phalaris Grass	Rear Cover
Popcorn	16
Potatoes	30-32
Potato Eyes	32
Proso	22
Rape	17
Red Clover	8
Red Fescue	25
Red Top	23
Renovator Grass Mixture.....	25
Rough Stalked Meadow.....	25

	Page
Rye	17
Rye Grasses	25
Sainfoin	29
Sand Vetch	23
Seed Cleaners	34
Sheep Fescue	25
Shrook-Kafir	27
Sorghum	26-27
Soy Beans	28
Speltz	17
Spring Vetch	29
Stimugerm	34
Sudan Grass	24
Sumac Sorghum	26
Sunflower	7
Sweet Amber	26
Sweet Clover	10
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	25
Timothy	24
Vetch	29
Weed Killer	34
Wheat	20

PHALARIS OR REED CANARY GRASS

A magnificent grass for wet, low-lying, poorly drained soils,—in fact, the only grass we know of for reclaiming waste, marshy lands. On many farms are to be found low wet situations where neither Red Top, Alsike, nor anything else will grow, and for these situations, Phalaris or Reed Canary Grass is the thing to plant.

Mr. Edward Schmidt, Mankato, Minn., purchased two pounds of Phalaris from us in 1899 and sowed it on a low-lying, poorly drained peat area. From this area, seed was gathered and hay cut until 1912 and since that time it has been pastured each season. In the same year, Mr. Frank Young, Madison Lake, Minn., purchased seed from us and planted it on a low-lying peat bog. This field has been cut for hay every year since then. (See also University of Minnesota, Agricultural Bulletin No. 263). Here at La Crosse, we have several big marshes (not peat) that have produced bumper crops of Phalaris hay or Reed Canary hay, year after year, without winter-killing, although we have winter temperatures of 28 degrees and 30 degrees below zero. Phalaris is very hardy and as the seed shatters so easily, coupled with the flowing and receding of the water, it spreads rapidly.

The hay is a little coarse, especially if it is left to grow too long, but it is nutritious and tasty and all stock like it and relish it. It contains about 10.5% crude protein (15% moisture basis) compared with 12.3% crude protein in red clover hay (14.3% moisture basis). It must be remembered however that this hay is coming from heretofore purely waste land. The leaves are quite broad and the plant flourishes, often growing 5 to 7 feet high. Underground stems rapidly form a tough sod and hold hay machinery without difficulty. Yields of 4.57 tons of hay per acre from two cuttings, have been reported. Cut the first crop for hay as soon as the heads or panicles appear. Two cuttings can be made and then some fall pasture may be had or 3 cuttings may be made. First crop hay is high in crude protein content and second crop hay is as palatable to cattle, after they are accustomed to it, as good timothy but it is less palatable and nourishing than alfalfa hay. One acre will pasture 3 or 4 cows and may be grazed closely except in the fall. If you have any wet or swampy land, Phalaris is the grass to plant.

Broadcast 5 to 6 pounds per acre or drill in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds in 18 in. rows. If the land is well drained so you can prepare a seed bed, do so. If covered with water, wait till the water recedes and then sow. If there is difficulty in getting on the field in spring, the seed may be sown in October, and where water is constantly on the area, and cannot be drained, sods 3x3 inches should be cut from old Phalaris stands and planted 2 feet apart. The seed may also be sown on the surface of the water but this method is not very certain. As the seed shatters so easily and present acreage is limited, the seed is expensive but it is a real investment. 4511—Radium Brand—Lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs., \$2.90; 3 lbs., \$4.30; 5 lbs., \$7.15, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., \$7.00; 15 lbs., \$20.45; 25 lbs., \$33.75; 50 lbs., \$66.50; 100 lbs., \$130.00. Bags free.



A Field of Phalaris (Formerly Waste Marsh Land)

From the

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

Sec. 435 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. L. & R.

U. S. POSTAGE

PAID

LA CROSSE, WIS.
Permit No. 7

Vegetable Seed Trials
M
P. O.
STATE

POSTMASTER: If addressee has moved, hold this matter and notify sender on FORM 3547 stating forwarding postage required, which sender will promptly furnish. If unable to forward, return to sender. All postage guaranteed.

Salzer's Laugh and Grow Fat Hog Pasture Mixture

Introduced by us over fifteen years ago, this splendid mixture sprang into instant popularity and it is just as much in demand today as it ever was. Of course there's a reason. Careful and particular buyers, accustomed to quality, insist upon Salzer's Seeds, and nowhere is Salzer Quality better evidenced than in this fine Pasture Mixture.

One of the most vexing questions with every farmer during the summer months is a rapid meat producing hog pasture. In our Laugh and Grow Fat Hog Pasture we have a mixture so balanced to increase flesh that farmers cannot afford to be without it. In other words, if you do not sow this mixture you lose many times more than the purchase price. The hog by nature being a grazing animal must have plenty of pasture, and they will be stronger and healthier than if fed on grain alone.

The "Laugh and Grow Fat Mixture" contains generally among others the following: Billion Dollar Grass, Turnips, Amber Cane, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Speltz, Field Peas, Rape, Vetches, Oats, Rye, Millet, Timothy, Giant Incarnate Clover, Rye Grass, etc. It is well in ordering this Mixture to tell us whether you want it for early or late planting and the condition of your soil. (Sow 30 to 60 lbs. per acre.) This mixture consists of annual fodder plants of which many grow again as fast as fed down; it gives per acre 3 or 5 times as much as any other pasture. Owing to the great variety of plants it is composed of, it is more greedily eaten than other forage, not only by hogs, but also by all other live stock, such as sheep, cows and horses.

4543—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 15 lbs., \$1.20; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$5.90. Bags free.